

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Vol I No 166

25 August 1978

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FBIS-CHI-78-166

Friday

25 August 1978

Vol I No 166

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

Available for Distribution

From NTIS

FBIS

FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

SECRETARY BROWN ADMITS ARMS RACE WILL CONTINUE

OW241955Y Peking NCNA in English 1935 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--The arms race between the United States and the Soviet Union will continue, admitted U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown on August 22, according to reports from Washington.

Speaking at the American Legion's National Convention in New Orleans, Brown said, "I do not see any immediate prospect of achieving a mutual end to competition in military strength." "With or without SALT," he added, the U.S. "defense programs will--in the main--have to continue".

Explaining the U.S. position on SALT, the defense secretary announced, "No SALT agreement will be signed unless it is in the interest of the United States to sign it." "That means particularly that it must not undermine our military security," he stressed.

Brown assured his listeners that the United States will only accept a strategic arms limitation agreement which "is not going to weaken the U.S. second-strike capability". That is to say, the U.S. will retain the capability for destructive retaliation even after a Soviet surprise attack.

A UPI dispatch said Brown's statement means that agreements achieved so far will allow the United States a new mobile-based missile system in the 1980s to meet a growing Soviet threat.

During a TV appearance two days before, Brown admitted that, since the 1972 SALT agreement, the two superpowers had never stopped their production of more powerful and more accurate nuclear weapons. The United States will have to speed up development of M-X missiles if a strategic arms agreement cannot be reached shortly, he said.

In the New Orleans speech, Brown said, "The Soviets have been engaged in a substantial military buildup for nearly twenty years" in spite of the fact that they are inferior to the U.S. in economic strength and technical know-how. The Soviet Union has "turned so much of their effort to military activities" and this "is serious" and "troubling to us", the defense secretary observed. He noted, "We need to do what is necessary to keep a military balance, as well as a favorable overall balance of national power". "Real readiness to fight is the most effective counter to the Soviet military threat", the defense secretary emphasized.

VARIOUS STRIKES CONTINUE ACROSS UNITED STATES

OW241234Y Peking NCNA in English 1215 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--The strike of more than 1,500 New York newspaper printing workers had lasted 15 days up to yesterday, according to reports from New York.

The strike broke out on August 9 to oppose the drastic reduction of workers. Paper-handlers went on strike on August 17, electricians on 21 and journalists of New York POST on 22. Thousands of other workers expressed respect for the newsmen's picket lines.

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The strike has caused the New York TIMES, DAILY NEWS, and New York POST, three papers with a total circulation of 3.5 million copies, to stop publication.

According to the estimates of the New York Office of Economic Development, the strike caused the papers to lose two million U.S. dollars in revenue each day, seven million dollars on Sundays. The strike also affected the city's economic activities. Edward I. Koch, mayor of New York City, who was worrying about the city's economic crises, called the strike "unbearable."

The strikes of 28,000 paper industry workers in the Pacific Northwest and over 1,000 truck drivers of Richmond, California, have continued for more than one month. Postal workers of New York, Jersey and Richmond and more than 60,000 workers in over 1,000 supermarkets in Southern California went on strike recently. The strike of 1,500 Northwest Airlines pilots which had lasted 109 days since April 29, ended on August 15 after their demands were accepted by the management.

SOVIET UNION

PRC WOMEN'S VOLLEYBALL TEAM ARRIVES IN USSR

OW241328Y Peking NCNA in English 1309 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Moscow, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese women's volleyball delegation headed by Chen Hsien arrived in the city of Riga in the western part of the Soviet Union today to participate in the 8th world women's volleyball championships to begin on August 25 in this country.

24 countries and regions will take part in the championships. Competition will be in three stages. The Chinese team is in the fifth group together with Hungary, Finland and Poland in the first stage. It will play the Hungarian team in the first match.

NORTH ASIA

KYODO DELEGATION TOLD OF PRC PLANS TO REVISE 10-YEAR PLAN

OW241335Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (KYODO)--China is studying the matter of raising the nation's 10 percent target figure for annual industrial production growth in its 10-year economic development program covering the period from 1976 through 1985, Chinese trading sources said Thursday.

The sources emphasized that China's whole industrial production had achieved a record 24 percent growth during the first half of fiscal 1978 over the comparable period of the previous year. The sources made the comments upon meeting with an economic reporters delegation from KYODO News Service, led by Masami Hirata, deputy chief editorial writer.

The 10-year program, disclosed by a report presented by Premier Hua Kuo-feng to the Fifth People's Congress last March, had set annual growth targets for agricultural and industrial production at 4-5 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

The trading sources told the delegation that China had attained a sharp growth in major fields during the past year and half at the initiative of Communist Party Chairman and Premier Hua.

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The sources, giving detailed figures, said that industrial production increased 14 percent, financial revenues more than 15 percent and external trade 12 percent in fiscal 1977 (January-December) over a year before.

In the first half of fiscal 1978, the steel industry registered an increase of 67 percent, light industries more than 20 percent, electricity 17 percent, transportation 22 percent and oil 11 percent, compared with the comparable period of fiscal 1977. As a result, the entire industrial production grew 24 percent in the six-month term.

As for external trade, imports increased 28.5 percent, and exports 60 percent during the same term, the sources noted.

The state planning commission has already started works to revise the target figures in the 10-year program after government economists came to the conclusion that the goals were too low for industrial production, the sources said.

Raise of target figures will help expand China's external trade, they said.

The sources termed it normal for production of oil to increase only 11 percent compared with 20 percent or so recorded in recent years. However, they said it was unusual that steel production increased as much as 67 percent.

The trading sources failed to disclose concrete figures for agricultural production. The 10-year program called for increasing the production of grains to 400 million tons.

PRC ACADEMY OF SCIENCES DELEGATION TO VISIT JAPAN

OW250033Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0009 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Aug (KYODO)--A 10-member of the Chinese Academy of Sciences is scheduled to visit Japan between September 12 and 29 at the invitation of the Japan-China Association for Scientific and Technological Exchange. The mission, to be headed by Chou Pei-yuan, vice president of the academy and a physicist, is the first official mission to be sent to Japan by the academy.

During their stay in Japan, the mission members will visit various universities, including the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University, as well as the Science Council of Japan. They also are expected to meet with officials of the Education Ministry, Science and Technology Agency and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

THAI, NEPALESE MEDIA HAIL PRC-JAPAN TREATY

OW242006Y Peking NCNA in English 1930 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--The mass media of Thailand and Nepal are continuing to hail the anti-hegemony clause in the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty regarding it as a significant contribution to the peace and security of Asia.

In a commentary today the Thai newspaper TONG HUA YID PAO said, "The Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty is acclaimed throughout the world, and is universally considered to be beneficial to the stability of the Asia-Pacific region and world peace. The only nation that is annoyed is the one which is seeking hegemony."

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The treaty's anti-hegemony clause does not specifically name who is pursuing hegemonism. But the Soviet Union, by lodging a protest with Japan, is in fact admitting itself to be the hegemonist power. "To uphold peace and oppose hegemony is the common task of all peace-loving countries and is the major tendency in the world today."

Radio Thailand in a commentary broadcast on August 18 said that the conclusion of the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty was not only in the interest of the signatories, but would also do good to the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of the Asian and Southeast Asian countries.

The commentary said that the treaty particularly included an anti-hegemony clause, which would bind Japan and China and commit them to not seeking hegemony. At the same time, it opposes other countries seeking to establish hegemony. This is equal to an energetic assurance to small countries.

The Nepalese weekly MATRIBHUMI in an article on August 15 said that the conclusion of the treaty had frustrated the designs of foreign powers to expand their spheres of influence in Asia. The treaty may be expected to play an important role in promoting peace and security in the Asian Continent.

The Nepalese paper NEPAL BHASHA PATRIKA said in an editorial that it could be expected that the treaty would make a valuable contribution to the cause of world peace. The Soviet Union had charged that the anti-hegemony clause in the treaty was directed against it. Any resentment on the part of the Soviet Union could be seen as an admission that country was pursuing a hegemonic policy.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE ARCHAEOLOGISTS DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Aug--Tan Chen-lin, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the Japanese archaeologists delegation led by Torao Miyagawa, deputy director general of the Japan-China Cultural Exchange Association. He extended warm welcome to the Japanese guests. He said that with the Sino-Japanese peace and friendship treaty signed, the friendship between China and Japan would become still closer and the archaeologists would have more academic exchanges in the future. Among those present were Liu Yang-chiao, secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and Hsia Nai, director of the Institute of Archaeology. The delegation returned here on August 19th after travelling to Urumchi, Turfan, Lanchow, Sian, Taiyuan and Tatung. They will leave China for home shortly. [Peking NCNA in English 1717 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

AILING TAIWAN COMPATRIOT--Tokyo, 21 Aug--Hsiao Hsiang-chien, charge d'affaires ad interim of the PRC Embassy in Japan, went to the hospital yesterday to see Mr Liu Min-dian, member of the Second National Committee of the CPPCC, compatriot from Taiwan Province residing in Japan. Hsiao Hsiang-chien delivered him a message from Liao Cheng-chih, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and director of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council. The message reads: "Learning that you are ill, I hereby express my deep sympathy to you. Wish you would take good care of yourself and recover soon." Chen Kun-wang, Po Jen and Huang Wen-chin, vice chairmen of the Tokyo Association of Chinese Residents, also went to the hospital to see him. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1742 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW]

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JAPANESE PROFESSOR--Peking, 22 Aug--Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, dined Prof Yasuo Kagawa of the Department of Biochemistry of the Jichi Medical School of Japan here this evening. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. Professor Kagawa arrived in Peking on August 18 to give lectures and visit China at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. He will shortly leave Peking for home. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1558 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW]

JAPANESE HEALTH MINISTRY DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Aug--Chien Hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health and president of the Chinese Medical Association, met and feted a delegation of the Japanese Ministry of Welfare and Health led by Teruhako Sabura, director of the medical department. The delegation, the first sent to China by the Japanese Ministry of Welfare and Health since the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and Japan, arrived here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Health. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1802 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

JAPANESE BASKETBALL DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Aug--The Japanese Kokan men's basketball delegation with Kanezo Matsuo as leader and Susumu Ichihara as deputy leader visited the Capital Iron and Steel Company here this afternoon. They were warmly greeted by Chou Kuan-wu, vice minister of metallurgical industry, Miao Chia-ho and Li Wen-chi deputy managers of the Capital Iron and Steel Company, and workers. Li Wen-chi told the guests how the company had grown from a small iron smelting plant before liberation into an iron and steel complex from ore mining to steel rolling. He said: "As old friends, your company and ours have had many exchanges. Your current visit will help deepen the friendship between the people of China and Japan and the two companies." [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1804 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Aug--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a reception here this evening in honour of the citizens delegation for Japan-China friendship from Japan's Fukushima Prefecture. Leader of the delegation is Zenji Ikeda, deputy leaders are Toshio Ando, Koichi Seto and Toshio Ito, and secretary general is Hiroki Endo. Pai Chieh-fu, vice chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, and Zenji Ikeda spoke at the reception. [Peking NCNA in English 1808 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

KOREAN INSURANCE DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Aug--Li Pao-hua, president of the People's Bank of China, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of an insurance delegation of Korea led by Pak Myong-lan, director of the Foreign Insurance Company of Korea. Han Yu-no, commercial counsellor of the DPRK Embassy, was present. The delegation arrived here by air yesterday at the invitation of the People's Insurance Company of China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1715 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

FIJI PRIME MINISTER RECEIVES PRC AMBASSADOR

OW241332Y Peking NCNA in English 1315 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--Kamisese Mara, prime minister and minister for foreign affairs of Fiji, received Chinese Ambassador Mi Kuo-chun today in Suva, according to a report from that city. They had a warm and friendly talk.

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BRIEFS

PRC EXHIBIT IN MALAYSIA--Peking, 15 Aug- Malaysia's first international electrical and electronic engineering exhibition came to an end in Kuala Lumpur on August 10, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur. Musa bin Hitam, Malaysian minister of education, and Lew Sip Hon, deputy minister of trade and industry, visited the Chinese pavilion in company of Chang Chi-ming, head of the pavilion. Minister Hitam said: "I am deeply impressed by Chinese electronic products." Deputy Minister Lew Sip Hon spoke highly of the Chinese electronic products on display and hoped that trade relations between China and Malaysia be further strengthened. The exhibition which opened on August 1 received about two hundred thousand visitors. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1240 GMT 15 Aug 78 OW]

SOUTH ASIA

ASIAN TRADE COOPERATION CONFERENCE ENDS IN NEW DELHI

OW241611Y Peking NCNA in English 1505 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--The ministerial conference on trade cooperation in Asia and the Pacific region, organized by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, concluded in New Delhi yesterday by unanimously adopting a programme of action for trade expansion and cooperation, according to a report from New Delhi.

Mohan Dharja, the Indian minister for commerce and chairman of the conference presided over the closing ceremony.

In his concluding speech, J. B. P. Maramis, executive secretary of ESCAP, said, "The programme will further promote the objective of establishing a new international economic order." He stated that the programme further agreed that promotion of intra-regional co-operation should be based on the principles of independence, sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit. It reaffirmed with emphasis the need for special measures for least developed, land-locked and island developing countries of the region.

The action programme calls for the establishment of a continuing programme for collection and dissemination of trade information, promotion of trade-creating joint ventures, encouragement and promotion of long-term contracts, and provision of assistance to commodity associations to enable them to enlarge the scope of their activities.

The improvement of monetary and credit cooperation between the countries of the region, and the encouragement and liberalisation of trade through reduction in tariff barriers and harmonisation of customs and transport procedures are also included in the action programme.

The action programme envisages the setting up of a trade cooperation group as a forum to consider steps for the implementation of the recommendations of the conference on intra-regional trade expansion.

The Chinese delegation led by Liu Hsi-wen together with other delegations attended a reception given by the Indian Prime Minister Morarji Desai during the conference.

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NEW PAKISTANI CABINET SWORN IN 23 AUGUST

OW241655Y Peking NCNA in English 1643 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Islamabad, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--A new Pakistan cabinet headed by Chief Martial Law Administrator Ziaul Haq was sworn in yesterday. President Fazal Elahi Chaudhry, presided over the ceremony.

The new cabinet includes Ghulam Ishaq Khan, minister of finance and planning; A.K. Brohi, minister of law and parliamentary affairs; Mahmud A. Haroon, minister of interior; Ghaffar Ahmed, minister of production and Ali Ahmad Talpur, minister of defense. Agha Shahi, former cabinet member and minister of state for foreign affairs, has been appointed adviser to the chief martial law administrator for foreign affairs with rank of minister of state in addition to his duties as secretary general of foreign affairs.

Members of the new cabinet include nominees of the Pakistan National Alliance and some independent politicians.

General Ziaul Haq declared at a press conference right after the ceremony: "Elections would be one of the main objectives of the new cabinet and efforts would be made to hold the elections by October next year. He said: "The government would do whatever it can to stabilize the national economy in the short span."

He also said that three military members of the previous cabinet had not been included in the new cabinet, but they would continue to hold their present military posts.

EUROPE

HUA ARRIVES IN SKOPLJE 24 AUGUST, TOURS CITY

OW241716Y Peking NCNA in English 1700 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Skoplje, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--Smiling faces, merry cheers greeted the Chinese visitors when Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party arrived in Skoplje, the capital of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia in southeast Yugoslavia, from Belgrade this morning. The whole city seemed to have turned out into the streets. Young people's embroidered macedonian national costumes gave additional colour to the jubilant gathering. There were banners and placards carrying words wishing Chairman Hua and President Tito long life and hailing Sino-Yugoslav friendship and cooperation. The crowds shouted: "Tito--Hua Kuo-Feng! Tito--Hua Kuo-Feng! A chorus sang a number of Chinese songs, drawing warm applause from the Chinese visitors.

Chairman Hua arrived here by special plane in the company of Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

At the "October 11" motorcoach plant, the first place he visited this morning, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng thanked the Macedonian people for their warm welcome. He added: "President Tito's successful visit to China last year had opened a new page and ushered in a new state in Sino-Yugoslav relations." He extended greetings to all workers and staff of the plant. Chairman Hua Kuo-feng inspected an enormous workshop of the plant, which won the Golden Mercury International Award last year. He stopped before a number of coaches being assembled. Todor Damjanovski, general director of the plant pointed to one of the coaches and said to the Chairman: "This coach is going to China for a Yugoslav exhibition there." Chairman Hua got on the coach, tried a seat and said: "It is comfortable."

The general director told the Chinese leader that the plant produced 1,300 coaches a year, the models were among the latest in the market, and the products of the plant were good sellers in many countries. As the Chinese leader walked past the machines and assembly lines, he kept waving to the workers who clapped their hands. The general director presented Chairman Hua Kuo-feng with an album and showed him the photo of the first coach produced by the plant in 1946.

Then Chairman Hua Kuo-feng called at the Macedonian Academy of Science and Art. When he was told that Mihajlo Apostolski, president of the academy, was once commander of the Macedonian National Liberation Army and partisan units during the four-year war against the fascists, the Chinese leader said to him: "In China they would call you a veteran hero." President Apostolski gave a brief account on the history of the struggle of the Macedonian people and the work of the academy. The Macedonian people had contributed much to the liberation of the country, he said. Chairman Hua said: "The Chinese and Yugoslav peoples have many things in common in their past struggles and revolutions." President Apostolski presented Chairman Hua with a history book of the Macedonian people and other books published by the academy.

The local EVENING NEWS here today frontpaged a banner headline in Chinese, saying: "Warm Welcome to Our Friends!"

When Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party arrived at the Skoplje airport he was met by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia; Blagoja Taleski, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia; and Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the republic. When Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party left Belgrade, they were seen off at the airport by Dobrivoje Vidic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Tihomir Vlaskalic, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Serbia; Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and Zivorad Kovacevic, president of the Belgrade City Assembly.

HUA FETED AT 24 AUGUST BANQUET IN MACEDONIA

OW242320Y Peking NCNA in English 2302 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Skoplje, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--Chairman Hua Kuo-feng was honoured at a banquet given here this evening by Angel Cemerski, president of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Macedonia. Present at the banquet were Chi Teng-kuei Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua and other members of Chairman Hua's party. Also present was Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the Presidency of the SFRY.

In his speech at the banquet, President Cemerski expressed warm welcome to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng. "Your presence among us, esteemed Comrade Chairman," he said, "shows in itself the high degree of development of the relations between our two countries and expresses our common desire for more extensive and better cooperation in the future. The visit to your country last year by Comrade Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, gave a great impetus to the development which corresponds with the basic interests of our peoples."

He pointed out: "The Macedonian people, on the road to freedom, fought many historic battles and, together with the other Yugoslav peoples, participated in the great socialist revolution which brought them national freedom and the right to free development. In less than three and a half decades, a relatively short time, the Macedonian people, with the brotherly help of the other Yugoslav peoples, have made very impressive progress in all spheres of life."

He praised the Chinese people for their achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction and wished them greater success. He added: "We recall with great satisfaction the warm welcome you accorded our president, Comrade Tito, in your country. We believe that his visit has made an important contribution to the continuous development of the relations and cooperation between our two countries, and your current visit will accelerate such a development, expanding the basis for all-round cooperation in the economic, cultural and other fields in the interests of the two countries and peoples."

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng in his speech extended heartfelt congratulations to the people of Skopje on their tremendous achievements and expressed sincere thanks for the warm and ceremonious welcome the people of Skopje accorded him and his party. He said: "The people of Macedonia have a long history and a glorious revolutionary tradition. During the Second World War, under the leadership of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia headed by Comrade Tito, the Macedonian people, together with the other peoples of Yugoslavia, fought bravely against the fascist occupationists and won their liberation and freedom at the cost of blood and human lives. Since then, the Socialist Republic of Macedonia has been an equal member of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Over the past thirty years or more the Macedonian people, relying on their own hard work and with the assistance of the other peoples of Yugoslavia, have made outstanding achievements in their socialist construction. Now a thriving scene prevails in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia."

Chairman Hua said: "Through protracted joint struggles, the people of all fraternal nationalities of China overthrew the reactionary rule of imperialism and the exploiting classes, won emancipation and became masters of new China. Since then, they have been living in equality, unity and friendship. They help each other and advance together." He noted: "Closely rallying round the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and holding high the great banner of Chairman Mao, the people of all nationalities of China are working hard to turn China into a modern and powerful socialist country by the end of this century:"

"There is a long-standing friendship between the Chinese and Yugoslav peoples," he declared, adding, "we hope that the peoples of China and Yugoslavia will increase their contacts, enhance mutual understanding, learn from each other and work together for the further development of our friendly relations."

Blagoja Taleski, president of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia (SRM); Blagoj Popov, president of the Executive Council of the SRM; and other party and government leaders of the SRM and the city of Skopje were present at the banquet. At the banquet, Macedonian artistes performed national music, songs and dances and Chinese songs.

Before the banquet, Chairman Hua had cordial and friendly talks with President Angel Cernerski and other leaders of the SRM.

Enthusiastic crowds gave Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his party a thunderous ovation when he visited the market centre here this evening.

Men, women and children lined the streets, in places seven or eight rows deep. People were also looking from windows and balconies on tall buildings around. All applauded and waved incessantly. Shouts of warm welcome and spirited songs burst out here and there.

The Chinese leader entered a magnificent four-storey building, which has risen on the ruins of the 1963 earthquake that destroyed eighty percent of the city. The enthusiasm and ovation of the crowds reached a climax as Chairman Hua and his party toured the brightly-lit glass-partitioned stores, storey by storey. Shop assistants thronged the way and ran about, eager to have a good look at the Chinese leader and greet him with loud applause. Beaming with smiles, Chairman Hua waved to the cheering crowds. Leaving the centre, Chairman Hua walked across the crowd-thronged street to the republic Executive Council Building where a grand banquet was held in his honour. The waiting crowds burst into thunderous applause and shouts of greeting. Mounting a flight of steps to the gate of the Executive Building, Chairman Hua turned round, and raised both arms to greet the enthusiastic crowds. Applause, cheers and singing resounded in the evening sky.

ROMANIAN JOURNALS HAIL SUCCESS OF HUA'S VISIT

OW241832Y Peking NCNA in English 1753 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Bucharest, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--"The visit to our country made by Comrade Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, has ended in great success and the extremely positive result of promoting the friendship and cooperation between Romania and China," says Romanian paper SCINTEIA in a report yesterday on the conclusion of Chairman Hua's official friendship visit to Romania.

It says: "This visit clearly demonstrates the feelings of mutual respect, admiration and friendship between the Romanian and Chinese peoples. It is an important event in the life of the two parties and two countries." "The meetings and talks between Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng were extremely fruitful. During these meetings and talks, it was decided to lay a more specific foundation for Romania-China friendship, to further strengthen and develop the unity and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Chinese Communist Party and between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Republic of China on the basis of the principles of mutual respect, national independence and state sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, comradely mutual assistance and international unity," the paper adds.

Referring to the documents signed by the two countries, the paper says: "All these agreements will expand and enrich the cooperations between Romania and China and speed up the development of socialist construction of the two countries. They demonstrate the superiority of the new-type relations between the various peoples who are building a new system." "While exchanging views on present-day international situation," the report continues, "the two sides stressed that it is imperative to work for ensuring a democratic development in international political life and for the enhancement of universal peace and security. The two sides will strengthen their cooperation, and strive for the establishment of relations of full equality and respect for the independence of the peoples of all countries in international life."

"Such relations shall completely eliminate from inter-state relations the use of force and threat of force and ensure each nation a free development without any foreign interference. The two sides are resolved, together with peoples of other countries, to make contributions to the solution of the big and complicated problems which confront mankind today. This will be conducive to freedom and independence of peoples of all countries, and to socialism, security and peace in the world."

It says in conclusion: "All the Romanian people welcome with satisfaction and pleasure the extremely fruitful result of the first summit visit to our country by the Chinese party and government leader. They firmly believe that the visit marked a historic juncture in the relations of friendship, unity and cooperation between the two countries and the two parties, which is in the interests of our two peoples and the general cause of socialism and peace in the world."

In a signed article in its 35th issue, the weekly LUMEA says: "The latest meeting between Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng was fruitful and achieved due results. It once again demonstrated the solid and lasting friendship between Romania and China."

The weekly says: "The festivities displayed on the occasion of Comrade Hua Kuo-feng's visit to our country at the invitation of Comrade Ceausescu reflected a truth which has stood the proof in life that friendship knows no distance. The Danube and the Yangtze, the Carpathians and the Kunlunshan Mountains are far away from each other. But mountains and waters can not separate the two friendly peoples who cherish the feelings of respect and admiration for each other and have the common ideal of socialism and communism."

The article pointed out: "Romanian-Chinese relations have a history of unity in struggle against foreign oppression and domination and for gaining and consolidating freedom and national independence." Referring to the foreign policy of Romania, the article pointed out that the development of the relations between Romania and other socialist countries is "based on respect for national independence and state sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in internal affairs, mutual benefit and comradely solidarity and mutual aid." It added that these are the fundamental principles governing the relations between states which "make it possible for the people of various countries to choose their own roads of development without any interference."

The article pointed out: "The deep interest shown by the whole world in the new summit dialogue between Romania and China has demonstrated the international significance of the Bucharest meeting, which has gone beyond bilateral relations and has become a precious contribution to the building of a better and just world on our planet." It said: "Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng have expressed the deep concern of Romania and China about the creation of a peaceful atmosphere in the world, which is indispensable to the cause of building a new social system in our two countries. In their talks, the leaders of the two countries laid special emphasis on the struggle of the people of various countries for safeguarding independence, for safeguarding equal rights of all countries irrespective of their sizes and their different economic and military strength, and for the renunciation of force and the threat of force in the relations between states."

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"In the summit talks, the highest authorities reaffirmed the determination of the peoples of Romania and China: To wage unswerving struggle, together with the people of other countries, for putting an end to the imperialist policy, the colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, the policy of domination and diktat in any form, and the policy of racism and apartheid and for eliminating economic under development and setting up a new international economic order."

The article said in conclusion: "Comrade Ceausescu and Comrade Hua Kuo-feng also reaffirmed the desire of the two countries and the two parties, that is to strengthen cooperation in the international arena for making greater contributions to the correct and lasting settlement of the problems having vital bearing on peace and international security in accordance with the interests of the people of various countries."

PRC UNIVERSITY DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR ROMANIA, YUGOSLAVIA

OW241348Y Peking NCNA in English 1331 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--A five-member Chinese university delegation headed by Professor Wang Chu-hsi, vice-president of Peking University, left here by plane today for visits to Yugoslavia and Romania. Seeing the delegation off at the airport were Professor Chang Lung-hsiang and Professor Shen Ko-chi, vice-presidents of Peking University. Dusan Grubor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Yugoslavian Embassy in Peking, and Panait Lefter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Romanian Embassy in Peking, were present.

KU MU RECEIVES BRITISH PARLIAMENTARIANS

OW241344Y Peking NCNA in English 1333 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council, met Sir Geoffrey Howe and Leon Brittan, British Conservative members of Parliament, and Mrs Geoffrey Howe here this afternoon. They had a friendly talk and exchanged views on present international questions of common interest.

R.R. Garside, first secretary of the British Embassy here, was present on the occasion.

Hsieh Li, a leading member of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, was also present.

PLA'S WU HSIU-CHUAN RECEIVES ITALIAN VISITOR

OW241820Y Peking NCNA in English 1751 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--Wu Hsiu-chuan, deputy chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, met and had a friendly talk with former Italian Chief of Army Staff Arorea Cucino and his wife this afternoon. After the meeting, Wu Hsiu-chuan and his wife hosted a banquet in honour of the Italian guests. Italian Ambassador to China Marco Francisci di Baschi and his wife were present on the occasion. The Italian guests arrived in Peking on August 20th on a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs. Hsieh Li, leading member of the institute, dined them in the same evening.

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DANISH FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 14 Aug--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship with Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with a delegation of the Denmark-China Friendship Association led by council member Mette Muller. Chu Tu-nan, vice president of the association, met and feted the delegation on August 14. The Danish friends arrived here on July 28 after visiting Taiyuan, Yenan, Sian, Lanchow and Hukhot. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1613 GMT 14 Aug 78 OW]

FRENCH LAWYERS DELEGATION--Peking, 17 Aug--Chu Tu-nan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and feted a 10-member delegation of French lawyers led by Miss Nicole Obrego here this evening. Present were Chiang Wei-hsin, vice president of the Peking Municipal Higher People's Court and Han Yu-tung, deputy director of the Institute of Jurisprudence of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. The delegation arrived here on August 14 and will shortly leave here for southern China. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1634 GMT 17 Aug 78 OW]

FRG ACADEMIC DELEGATION--Peking, 21 Aug--A banquet was given here this evening by Li Chang, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, in honour of a delegation of the Alexander Von Humboldt Foundation of the FRG. Members of the delegation included Feodor Lynen, its president, Heinrich Pfeiffer, its secretary general, Prof Hans Jurg Steinlin, president of the West German Conference of Rectors, and Prof Theodo Lehmann. Present on the occasion were Kao I, vice minister of education, and Chin Li-sheng, deputy secretary general of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. Erwin Wickert, FRG ambassador to China, and Mrs Wickert were present. Li Chang met and had a friendly conversation with the guests this morning. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1754 GMT 21 Aug 78 OW]

PHYSICISTS TO ITALY, HUNGARY--Peking, 19 Aug--Six Chinese physicists headed by Li Heng-te, professor of Tsinghua University, left here by air yesterday evening to attend the international conference on ion implantation equipment in Italy and later the international conference on ion beam modification of materials in Hungary. Seeing them off at the airport were professor Chang Kuang-tou, vice president of Tsinghua University, and Hu Shou-hsien, leading member of the Foreign Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Education. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1228 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW]

ITALIAN DELEGATION--Peking, 23 Aug--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with a delegation of personalities from Italy. Members of the delegation are A. Tanga, F. Accame, G. Benvenuto, U. Attardi, G. Proietti and A. De Poi. President Wang Ping-nan gave a banquet in honour of the Italian guests this evening. Italian Ambassador to China Marco Francesco di Baschi was present on the occasion. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1800 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW]

SPANISH WORKERS' DELEGATION--Peking, 11 Aug--Chu Tu-nan, vice president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this evening met and feted a delegation of the Confederation of United Unions of Workers of Spain led by Jeronimo Lorente Hernandez. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association For Friendship With Foreign Countries. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1714 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW]

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SWEDISH-CAMBODIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 11 Aug--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, this afternoon met and feted members of a Swedish-Kampuchea friendship delegation led by Gunna Bergstrom, president of the Swedish-Kampuchea Friendship Association. They had a cordial and friendly conversation. The delegation which arrived here on August 7 will leave tomorrow to visit Kampuchea. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1720 GMT 11 Aug 78 OW]

TURKISH JOURNALISTS--Peking, (16) Aug--Kuo Fei, secretary general of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of Mehmet Ataberk, chief editor of the Turkish paper AYDINLIK, and Nuri Colakoglu, correspondent of the paper in Ankara. The Turkish guests arrived here by air this morning for a friendly visit to China at the invitation of the PEOPLE'S DAILY. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1745 GMT 16 Aug 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

HUA KUO-FENG TO VISIT IRAN 29 AUGUST

OW251208Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Aug (HSINHUA)--At the invitation of His Imperial Majesty Mohammad Reza Pahlavi, the shahanshah of Iran, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, will pay an official goodwill visit to Iran starting from August 29.

SOVIET WARSHIPS VISIT ADEN 19-24 AUGUST

OW242008Y Peking NCNA in English 1943 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Aden, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--A unit of Soviet warships including a submarine paid an official visit to the port of Aden from August 19 to 24. According to the Aden radio, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Al-Hasani, chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, received commander of the unit Admiral M. Yasakov.

It was reported that at a press conference held on one of the Soviet vessels on August 22, Yasakov said: "The Soviet navy has visited Democratic Yemen's ports several times and is warmly received every time." "The Soviet navy has provided assistance to Democratic Yemen on many occasions. Chairman al-Hasani highly praised the assistance when he visited the Soviet vessel," he added. Yasakov told journalists that the Soviet Union was prepared to help South Yemen build up a naval force. In reply to a question on the role played by the Soviet fleet in the Red Sea and Africa, Yasakov said: "The Soviet Union has shown much concern for this region."

SMITH, VORSTER REGIMES CONDEMNED AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

OW241256Y Peking NCNA in English 1200 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--The apartheid and racial discrimination policies of the Vorster and Smith regimes were strongly denounced by representatives at the Geneva World Conference To Combat Racism and Racial Discrimination.

During the 7-day general debate ending this morning, the representatives of more than 100 countries, especially those of the Third World countries, demanded that all states strictly implement the UN decisions and resolutions concerning apartheid and racial discrimination, and take every concrete action and effective measure to apply military and economic sanctions against the Smith and Vorster regimes. They reaffirmed their support for and assistance to the southern African peoples and liberation movements in their just struggle for emancipation and national independence. Representatives of UN specialized agencies and international organizations also joined in the deliberations.

The representative of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea pointed out that the aggressive manoeuvres of the Smith and Vorster regimes with the connivance of imperialist countries were menacing other countries in the region.

The Romanian representative said that his country's repudiation of racism and racial discrimination stemmed from its firm opposition to the policy of force and dictates and from its full respect for the principles of the United Nations. He reaffirmed his country's full support for and active assistance to the Namibian and Zimbabwean peoples in their just struggle for social and national liberation.

The Iraqi representative noted that all countries, developing or developed, should increase their aid to liberation movements in southern Africa and strictly implement UN decisions on sanction against the racist regimes in the region.

The representative of Nigeria pointed out that the responsibility of the present tragic situation in Africa entirely rested on the Pretoria racist regime and its foreign supporters.

The Libyan representative said that the best means against racist violence is to oppose it by revolutionary violence. From this consideration, he said, Libya has supported the liberation movements in Palestine and southern Africa.

The representative of Lesotho said that the Bandustans along the frontiers of Lesotho constituted a serious menace to Lesotho's sovereignty, security and economic development. He stressed the need to apply economic sanction against South Africa and step up the assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

The representative of Kenya said that the conference should encourage all peace-loving countries to give more material assistance to the liberation movements in southern Africa so as to rapidly end the racist misfortunes there. He said: "The armed struggle waged by the liberation movements in southern Africa is the only language that the racist regimes are able to understand."

While condemning the atrocities committed by the racist regimes in southern Africa, the Somali representative exposed and denounced a superpower for instigating Cuba to interfere in the Africa's affairs. He pointed out: "The Cuban mercenary troops are equipped with modern weapons provided by a superpower. These troops are being deployed to commit wanton aggression against the people in the Horn of Africa, intervene in the affairs of Africa and kill the people there. All these manoeuvres serve the interests of that superpower."

The representatives of Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Jordan, Tanzania, Zambia and Uganda strongly condemned in their speeches the Israeli Zionist aggression against the Palestinian and Arab countries. They said that Israeli Zionism is a form of racism. Both racism in South Africa and Zionism in the Middle East deserved condemnation.

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The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization stressed that the racist manoeuvre of the Zionist entity should be strongly condemned in order to enable the world public to be aware of the racial discrimination against the Palestinian people committed by Israel. He said that with the support of the people throughout the world the Palestinians will continue their struggle against Zionism and its allies.

BRIEFS

WORKERS DELEGATION TO SOMALIA--Peking, 18 Aug--A Chinese workers delegation led by Liang Kuang, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Trade Union Council, left here by air this evening for a visit to Somalia and Gambia. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1651 GMT 18 Aug 78 OW] Mogadiscio, 22 Aug--A Chinese workers delegation led by Liang Kuang, chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Trade Union Council, arrived here this morning for a visit to Somalia. A reception in honour of the delegation was given here this evening by Abdullahi Mohamed Mire, first vice chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions. It was attended by Gassil Warsama, first vice chairman of the Revolutionary Youth Union; Hawa Gamaraldin, second vice chairman of the Democratic Women's Organization, and other officials. Chinese Ambassador to Somalia Chang Shih-chieh was also present. In their toasts at the reception, Abdullahi Mohamed Mire and Liang Kuang hoped that the fraternal friendship between the workers of Somalia and China would be strengthened with each passing day. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 2202 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW]

EXPERTS DEPARTURE FROM SUDAN--Khartoum, 22 Aug--On behalf of Sudanese President Numayri, Khalid al-Kuayr 'Umar, minister of state for the Presidency of the republic and chairman of the Board of Directors of the Friendship Hall, yesterday presented gifts to the Chinese experts working at the Friendship Hall, when he received Yu Shu-kuang, economic councillor of the Chinese Embassy here, and Cheng Ji-pei, head of the Chinese expert group. On the evening of August 17, general director of the Friendship Hall Muhammad 'Abd ar-Rahman Mayr gave a farewell reception for the Chinese experts in the Friendship Hall. The Chinese expert group left here for home this morning. Under an agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries, the Chinese experts came here in September, 1976 to give technical direction on the maintenance of the Friendship Hall. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1600 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW]

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

CANADIAN AGRICULTURE MINISTER FETES PRC AGRICULTURALISTS

OW232006Y Peking NCNA in English 1938 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Winnipeg, 23 Aug (HSINHUA)--E.F. Whelan, Canadian minister of agriculture, gave a luncheon on August 21 at his hometown Windsor for the Chinese agricultural delegation led by Chinese Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Forestry and Director of the State Land Reclamation Bureau Chao Fan, which is on a one-month study tour of the country at the invitation of the Canadian Government.

The luncheon proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were all members of the Chinese delegation and Chinese Ambassador to Canada Wang Tung.

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Whelan accompanied the Chinese delegation on its visit to two farms, a cooperative and a tomato processing plant in Windsor area on August 21.

Since its arrival in Canada on August 10, the Chinese delegation has visited Ottawa, Grandby (Quebec), Toronto, Guelph and Windsor, and had a study tour of various agricultural institutions and facilities, including some agricultural research institutes, dairy farms, cattle farms, and poultry breeding farms as well as a farm machinery factory. During the visits, members of the Chinese delegation exchanged experiences and opinions with Canadian farmers, agricultural scientists and officials of the Department of Agriculture.

On August 19, the Chinese delegation visited Dr. Norman Bethune's memorial house in Gravenhurst.

Chinese Ambassador Wang Tung gave a dinner at the Chinese Embassy for the Chinese delegation on the same day.

The delegation will continue its visit in western Canada in the current wheat-harvesting season.

PRC DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR UN CONFERENCE IN ARGENTINA

OW231410Y Peking NCNA in English 1232 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, August 23 (HSINHUA)--Wei Yu-ming, leader of the Chinese delegation to the UN technical cooperation conference of developing countries and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; Chang Hsien-wu, deputy leader of the delegation; Chang Tsung-an and Tsao Kuei-pin, deputy delegates, and advisors to the delegation left Peking yesterday for Buenos Aires, capital of Argentina. Deputy delegation leader and Chinese Ambassador to Argentina Hsu Chung-fu is already in Buenos Aires.

Among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was Shih Lin, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries. On hand was Federico del Solar Dorrego, Argentine ambassador to China.

BRIEFS

JAMAICAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--Peking, 12 Aug--Wang Ping-nan, president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, today met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the delegation of the Jamaica Association for Friendship With the People's Republic of China led by Byron Gayle, mayor of Morant Bay. The Jamaican friends will leave Peking shortly for a tour of southern China before returning home. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1650 GMT 12 Aug 78 OW]

PRC SPORTSMEN IN PANAMA--Panama City, 19 Aug--The Chinese men's and women's youth basketball teams left Panama this afternoon after a friendly visit to this country. Among those seeing the teams off at the airport were a leading member of the Panama National Sports Institute and representatives of Overseas Chinese in Panama. The Chinese teams, led by Tsui Yun-hsi, arrived in Panama on August 12. [Excerpt] [Peking NCNA in English 1329 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW]

PLA GENERAL POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CRITICIZES LIN BIAO, GANG

OW251032Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0727 GMT 25 Aug 78 W

[Text] Peking, 25 Aug--According to a LIBERATION ARMY DAILY report, the PLA General Political Department recently held a rally to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for their crimes in "smashing the General Political Department, the palace of hell" and created an upsurge in exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" and Lin Biao's counterrevolutionary revisionist line at the same time. Wei Kuo-ching, director of the General Political Department, and other leading comrades attended the rally. Eight representatives of various sections of the General Political Department and units under the department's jurisdiction made criticisms, and a responsible comrade of the General Political Department spoke.

Since the All-Army Political Work Conference, units under the General Political Department have conscientiously implemented the conference's guidelines and actively developed the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Biao at the same time. The General Political Department's party committee attaches great importance to the movement's development in the General Political Department's organization and stresses that the General Political Department should take the lead in developing the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Biao both penetratingly and thoroughly. All departments and units must strengthen leadership over the movement and firmly grasp the key link; that is, to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four." No matter how busy they are in work, they must not forget the key link. Only when the key link is grasped will it be possible to push forward all other work and promote the consolidation and building up of the organization. The struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" has developed continuously and deeply under the leadership of the General Political Department's party committee and party organizations at various levels.

On this basis, a rally was held on 9 August to thoroughly expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for their crimes in "smashing the General Political Department, the palace of hell." From different angles and citing a host of shocking and terrible facts, the comrades who spoke exposed and criticized the counterrevolutionary crimes committed by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" in wildly sabotaging our army's political work, smashing the political organs and ruthlessly persecuting large numbers of cadres. They pointed out: Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for a long time plotted to destroy the General Political Department. In 1960, when Lin Biao came to power, he began to attack the General Political Department with a big stick, alleging that "the orientation of political work is wrong." He also opposed PLA units systematically studying theories and scientific and cultural knowledge.

Later, he repeatedly and viciously attacked Comrade Lo Jung-huan, then director of the General Political Department. Following the start of the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" went from bad to worse in their counterrevolutionary plot to destroy the General Political Department. In July 1967, Lin Biao issued a sinister and counterrevolutionary order to that trusted follower of Chiang Ching, whom she had planted in the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY: "Fight, attack by surprise, thoroughly smash the General Political Department, the palace of hell!" They extended their tentacles into the General Political Department's organization and units directly under its jurisdiction, incited the masses to struggle against each other and created confusion. Then, in October 1968, Lin Biao and company sent a front-stage commander in chief, who belliciously took over the General Political Department.

They viciously vilified the General Political Department as "a place where the water is deep and monsters are many," and as "a place where the water is deep and monsters are many." They slandered and maligned the Security Department as "working for the security of Chiang Kai-shek," the Cadre Department as "in charge of forming sinister leading bodies," the Liaison Department as "maintaining contacts with the enemy," the Propaganda Department as "having many bad people and being very good at creating counterrevolutionary public opinion," the Secretariat Department as "the sinister heart of the palace of hell" and LIBERATION ARMY DAILY as "a miniature palace of hell." They slandered the leading comrades at various levels in the General Political Department as the "kings of hell," "judges of hell," "ox head" [niu tou 3662 7333] and "horse face" [ma mien 7456 240], and the cadres in general as "petty ghosts." They vigorously practiced fascist dictatorship, set up illegal prisons and severely beat and tortured revolutionary cadres. Many comrades suffered injuries and were permanently disabled; some were persecuted to death. They rabidly blustered that by "using sticks you'll get the counterrevolutionaries," made a series of frame-ups and false accusations, and labeled one group of revolutionary comrades after another as "counterrevolutionaries." In some units, more than 70 percent of the cadres were criticized and struggled against, and 42 percent of the total number of cadres were illegally imprisoned.

They slandered cadres of the General Political Department as "a basket of rotten pears," utilized the power they usurped to steal many secret documents and materials from the General Political Department, and forcibly transferred the overwhelming majority of cadres from the various organs under the General Political Department to all parts of the country. As a result, many comrades could not perform their normal functions for a long period of time.

Everybody pointed out that the attacks on the General Political Department by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" not only seriously damaged the General Political Department but also harmed the entire army. What they really wanted was to smash the party's leadership over the army, to smash the lifeline of our army, to smash the army's glorious traditions and work style, and to ruthlessly suppress the broad masses of political cadres. As pointed out by revered Vice Chairman Yeh: "They were by no means confining their attacks to the General Political Department, but were brazenly aiming their blows at Chairman Mao, the party Central Committee and its Military Commission. Their vicious scheme was to totally negate the achievements of army political work since the founding of new China and rob army political work of its unified leadership, so as to serve their own criminal aim of opposing and disrupting the army, usurping party leadership and seizing power."

There was mounting indignation and a high militant spirit among all comrades attending the rally. Their feelings clearly show that this is a meeting not only to distinguish between the correct and the erroneous lines and further eliminate the pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," but also to arouse the masses, put organs in order and strengthen unity. This meeting indicates that a new upsurge in the movement to expose and criticize the "gang of four" is now unfolding among the various organs under the General Political Department. (begin formal style of print) Arouse the masses, create momentum in a big way. (end formal print)

The party committee of the General Political Department stressed that to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and Lin Biao at the same time marks a further deepening of the current movement, and that we must give greater momentum to this movement as we did in the past several campaigns. In order to give greater momentum to this movement, the fundamental way is to arouse the masses to the fullest extent.

Countless facts obtained by each department and unit of the General Political Department, through various forms of exposure and criticism, indicate that due to the covering up of facts by the "gang of four," the crimes of Lin Piao and his company in attacking and persecuting the General Political Department have not been clearly settled after the "13 September" incident. Since the downfall of the "gang of four," the General Political Department has made tremendous achievements in carrying out this movement. However, due to the insufficient efforts of certain departments and units in exposing and criticizing the Lin Piao line, there still exist "three unclear questions"--some cases have yet to be clearly investigated, some mistakes have yet to be thoroughly clarified, and a clear demarcation has yet to be drawn between the correct and erroneous lines. Therefore, it is not only logical but also absolutely necessary to combine the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with exposure and criticism of Lin Piao. Only after the broad masses of cadres were aroused to overcome the ideological obstacles and interference through various forms of meetings and big-character posters was this rally finally held to condemn Lin Piao and the "gang of four" both orally and in writing. This rally has created a powerful impetus in the struggle against Lin Piao and the "gang of four," thus heightening everybody's proletarian indignation against Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

(Begin formal print) Make penetrating exposure and criticism by grasping crucial issues.
(end formal print)

Following the demands of the General Political Department's party committee, in the course of exposure and criticism various units paid attention to firmly grasping the issues that caused the worst damage and effects on them. For example, the cadres concentrated their criticism on the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in trampling on Chairman Mao's line on cadres and cruelly persecuting revolutionary cadres; the Security Department concentrated its criticism on the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in smashing the public security organs, procuratorial organs and people's courts; the Culture Department focused its criticism on the damage caused to the army's literary and art work because of the fallacy Lin Piao and the "gang of four" spread that "literature and art are dominated by a sinister line;" and the Liaison Department focused its criticism on the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in sabotaging our work on enemy forces.

In this way, all units were able to make concentrated, deepening exposure and criticism in light of reality. They were able to distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines, eliminate pernicious influence and chaos, restore order and effectively rectify and improve their offices in the course of exposure and criticism. With the penetrating exposure and criticism by those units as a basis and being fully prepared, the General Political Department will hold rallies successively to make a concentrated exposure and criticism of the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" by grasping several major issues that have caused the worst damage and effects.

(Begin formal print) Strengthen revolutionary unity and wage a common struggle against the enemy. (end formal print)

In exposing and criticizing, it must be stressed that one must not try to outdo others and claim that only he is correct. All units should carefully and strictly distinguish between the two different types of contradictions, correctly treat the comrades who have made mistakes and warmheartedly help them clearly see the problems and raise their consciousness. The comrades at the rally pointed out that with the exception of a few bad cadres, the overwhelming majority of the General Political Department's cadres are victims of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four." All shared one conviction, namely, that they will not give any consideration to personal favors or grudges but will concentrate all their hatred on Lin Piao and the "gang of four."

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The more we criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," the more united our ranks will become, the stronger our ranks will grow and the higher our revolutionary spirit will be. At the rally, the comrades carefully saw to it that nothing that could undermine unity was mentioned and that not one word that could undermine unity was uttered. Among all who spoke at the rally, there was no mention of this faction or that faction, no one accused another as having opposed him, and no one claimed that he was correct and others were wrong. It was really a rally at which all shared the same hatred and united against the common enemy.

TEXT OF KWANGMING DAILY ARTICLE ON FOREIGN TECHNOLOGY

HK240431Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 18 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Tung Chih-min [0104 1807 2404] of the Institute of Foreign Economic Management of the China People's University: "How Did Lenin View the Introduction of Advanced Technology and the Admission of Foreign Capital?"]

[Text] Editor's note: Wise leader Chairman Hua pointed out in his speech to the National Science Conference: We must "be good at absorbing whatever is good in foreign things, take them over and turn them to our account, and combine our learning from foreign countries with our own inventiveness so that we can catch up with and surpass advanced world levels as soon as possible." He indicated to us an effective way of racing against time and of quickening our pace in building a powerful socialist country with modern agriculture, industry, national defense as well as science and technology.

A scourge of the nation, the "gang of four" sabotaged revolution and production and prevented us from bringing in advanced technology from foreign countries and using favorable external conditions. They either branded this as "slavish comprador philosophy" or vilified that as "national betrayal." Renegade Chiang Ching openly raised a hue and cry for "dismantling" complete sets of equipment for manufacturing chemical fertilizer which Taching oilfield had acquired from a foreign country and had already installed. This was one of the reasons why the narrowing difference between our domestic level and the advanced world level had widened.

The pernicious influence left behind by the "gang of four" in regard to this question is very serious. Mental shackles in the form of conservatism, arrogance and blind expulsion of foreign things still fetter the thinking of some people. Bringing in advanced technology and foreign capital is still regarded by some people as a forbidden zone. Today, our paper carries the article "How Did Lenin View the Introduction of Advanced Technology and the Admission of Foreign Capital?" for reference. [end editor's note]

After the victory of the October Revolution and the subsequent smashing of the imperialist armed intervention and the White bandits' rebellion, the Soviet people confronted a hopeless national economy which had been tattered by protracted war. Quickly reviving and developing the national economy became a major political problem confronting the new Soviet government. It was a question of whether the first state under a proletarian dictatorship could survive. As Lenin pointed out: "Either we perish, or we catch up with and economically surpass the advanced countries. Either we perish, or advance bravely and at full steam. History poses questions in this way." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 3, p169)

In order to quickly revive and develop the national economy and shift it on to a new technical base, a technical base of large scale modern production, Lenin held that domestic manpower and material power were the mainstay as well as the foundation and foothold. But he also noted the necessity of fully utilizing external factors to quicken the progress of industrialization. At that time, he suggested obtaining Western technology even at high prices so as to quickly equip industry and agriculture with new, modern technology.

He said: "We want to conduct commodity exchange with foreign countries. We want to do so because we understand the necessity of commodity exchange. Our fundamental interests demand that we acquire locomotives, machines, electrical appliances, and other means of production from capitalist countries as quickly as possible. Without these means of production, our factories cannot get the machines they need. It may be difficult or virtually impossible to rehabilitate our industry. We must buy out capitalism by paying double profits. Capitalism will earn surplus profits. Let the capitalists have these surplus profits. What we get will be the essential things. Once we have these things we can definitely consolidate and eventually stand up and then defeat capitalism economically." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 31, p 435) Stalin fully supported Lenin. He said: "How did Lenin raise questions? In 1921, Lenin knew that our country's industry did not flourish and our peasants needed commodities, and he knew that industry could not be developed immediately.... So he held that the best of the workable methods at that time was to admit foreign capital and use it to stimulate domestic industry.... Doubtlessly, that was a correct road at that time." ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 7, p 304) "Russia is an economically backward country. If it does not acquire machines and other equipment from the Western countries by giving away its raw materials in exchange, it can hardly organize transportation, develop its industries and electrify its urban and rural industries by its own efforts." ("Collected Works of Stalin," Vol 5, p 78)

Despite enormous hardships, Lenin and Stalin adopted a series of important measures to quickly develop the socialist economy, to effectively use external factors and to acquire foreign capital and advanced technology.

1. Acquire foreign capital. Soon after the victory of the October Revolution, Lenin put forward the following principle regarding foreign relations: "We reject all conditions of looting and violence. But we are willing to accept all conditions for improving our relations with our neighbors and concluding economic agreements. We absolutely should not reject these conditions." ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 26, p 233) During the first few years after the victory of the October Revolution, because imperialism enforced economic, credit and gold blockades (it refused to accept Soviet gold), the Soviet Union found it very difficult to obtain loans. It was not until the Soviet Union had signed a trade agreement with the Swedish industrial company in 1920 that the Soviet Union obtained a 1.5 year loan of 41 million rubles and put forward its first step to break down the financial blockade. Later, it obtained government guaranteed loans from Britain, Germany, Italy and Austria. The terms of these loans ranged from 3 to 7 years. Most of these loans were used to pay for the imported machines and equipment. During the period of its first 5-year plan (1928-1932), the Soviet Union took advantage of the economic crisis in the capitalist world and made greater progress in admitting foreign capital. By the end of 1931, the Soviet Union's international credit loans amounted to 1.4 billion rubles. The pre-war loans the Soviet Union obtained from other countries were estimated to total 2 billion rubles or so.

To break down credit blockades and create better credit conditions, the Soviet Union established a number of banks in foreign countries. These banks included the Moscow National Bank in London, the Scandinavian Commercial Bank in Paris and the Oriental Guarantee and Credit Bank in Berlin. The overwhelming majority of the shares of these banks were held by the Soviet Union. Like ordinary commercial firms, these banks were registered and licensed in the countries where they were located. They conducted general banking business. They raised funds in local money markets and offered credit and loan facilities to Soviet trade organs. Sometimes, they mediated between the Soviet organs and foreign banks in negotiating loans. They played a major role in assisting the Soviet Union in using foreign capital.

2. Make use of foreign capital to import large quantities of machines and equipment. When it was founded, the Soviet Union was backward in science and technology and had to import advanced technology and equipment from foreign countries to quicken its industrial development. Lenin pointed out long ago: Revive the economy and gain a strong foothold--"it is impossible to attain this goal quickly without acquiring economic equipment and without importing machines from capitalist countries. For this reason, we should not hesitate to give the capitalists more profits provided our economy can be revived." ["Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 380] "Theoretically, and very obviously, it will do us good if we spare a few dozen million or a few hundred million rubles (which we can afford to do) to make purchases from the European capitalists, in order to get more equipment, raw and semi-finished materials and machines within the shortest possible time to revive our industries. ("Collected Works of Lenin," Vol 32, p 399). During the two decades before the war, the Soviet Union imported 41 billion rubbles worth of commodities, 85 percent of which were machines and industrial raw materials. At that time, the Soviet Union was a major buyer of Western technology and equipment. Of course, imports were not enormous at the initial stage because of the imperialist economic blockade. During the 1927-1928 period, the Soviet Union imported machines and equipment chiefly from the United States, Germany, Britain, Czechoslovakia and France. For example, tractors imported from the United States accounted for 96.7 percent of the total number of tractors imported. In 1930, the tractors imported by the Soviet Union accounted for 40.8 percent of the world export of tractors. In 1931, this percentage rose to 90.5 percent. This import stopped in 1932 because tractors could be mass produced to meet domestic needs.

3. Accept technical assistance. This meant concluding contracts for "technical assistance" with Western companies. These companies helped in designing and building some engineering projects. For instance, in 1928, the U.S. Pu-lei-1 [1/15 7191 0122] company undertook to rebuild 40 old metallurgical plants and to build 18 new ones in the Soviet Union. The Magnitogorsk iron and steel combine, the largest of its kind in the Soviet Union at present was built with Western assistance at that time. The Gorky truck plant, the first large-scale truck plant in the Soviet Union, was built with the assistance of the U.S. Ford Company in 1932. Foreign technicians and experts were hired to work in the Soviet Union. Some people were also sent abroad on study or inspection tours.

4. Organize joint companies. These companies were organized jointly by the Soviet Union and the foreign capitalists. The Soviet Union held not less than 51 percent of the shares of these companies. Lenin said: "First, in this way, we can learn to do business. This is essential for us. Second, when necessary, we can abolish these companies. Thus, we are not taking any risk." ("Selected Works of Lenin," Vol 4, p 667). Thanks to Lenin's correct organization and guidance, 17 joint companies with a capital of several million rubles were set up in one year. Up to 1923, there were 24 joint companies of this kind. They included the "Soviet-German Joint Metal Company," the "U.S.-Soviet Trading Corporation" and the "Soviet-Britain Joint Lumber Company."

5. Practice the "lease and concession system." That meant "leasing to foreign capitalists" such enterprises as mines, forests and oil fields which were not absolutely needed at that time, "so as to obtain from them supplemental equipment and machines which would quicken revival of the major industries." (Ibid, p 548) At that time, some people said: Do not sell our Mother Russia by the method of lease and concession. Lenin sternly castigated them. He pointed out: "This in essence is not selling Russia to the capitalists. We are talking about lease and concession. Every treaty of lease or concession is subject to restrictions in terms of period and agreement. Various sorts of carefully considered guarantees are specified...." (Ibid, p 379) The foreign capitalists gained nothing but extra profits or raw materials while "the Soviet Government was benefited by getting the forces to develop production and to increase the quantity of its products immediately or within the shortest possible period of time." (Ibid, p 520)

The Southern Mining Company and the Lien-na [6647 4780] Mining Company were rehabilitated and developed in this way. The Soviet Union signed with the United States, Britain and Japan 20 or 30-year agreements for mining of manganese, gold and petroleum.

Lenin's ideas on acquiring advanced technology and foreign capital did not fully materialize as expected because of the hindrance of international imperialist forces. However, judging by those which did materialize, his ideas played a great role in socialist construction in the Soviet Union.

KENG PIAO, OTHERS WELCOME CHEN MU-HUA'S RETURN TO PEKING

OW241603Y Peking NCNA in English 1534 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 24 Aug (HSINHUA)--The Chinese Government delegation with Chen Mu-hua, vice-premier of the State Council, as leader; Pan Chi, vice-minister of communications; and Chang Pai-fa, vice-minister of the State Capital Construction Commission, as deputy leaders, returned here from Urumchi by special plane this evening. The delegation had a short stop-over in the capital of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region after visiting Somalia, Gabon and Cameroon.

It was greeted at the airport by Keng Piao and Ku Mu, vice-premiers of the State Council, [Peking Domestic Service in Chinese at 1516 GMT on 24 August adds the following names at this point: Wu Ching-tung, director of the General Office of the State Council; Chang Hai-feng, vice foreign minister; Peng Min, vice minister of the State Capital Construction Commission; Shih Lin and Cheng Fei, vice ministers of economic relations with foreign countries; Chang Pin, vice minister of water conservancy and power; and Kuo Chien, vice minister of communications] and leading members of ministries concerned. Also present were Alain Maurice Mayombo, Gabonese ambassador to China, and his wife; Benoit Okah, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cameroon Embassy in Peking; and Mohamud Husse Herei, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Somali Embassy in Peking.

[Peking Domestic Service in Chinese at 1516 GMT on 24 August adds the following at this point: The delegation was seen off at the Urumchi airport upon its departure by Wang Peng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the autonomous regional revolutionary committee; and Liu Chen, Kuo Lin-hsiang, Chou Jen-shan, and Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, and other responsible comrades of the autonomous region.]

KWANGMING DAILY CONDEMNS GANG'S EFFORTS AGAINST NOVEL

HK241249Y Peking KWANGMING DAILY in Chinese 19 Aug 78 p 4 HK

[Article by Chou Erh-fu: "Plot of the 'Gang of Four' To Strangle the Novel 'Morning in Shanghai'"]

[Excerpts] Editor's note: The novel "Morning in Shanghai" written by Comrade Chou Erh-fu is a fine work which was once widely acclaimed by readers. However, under the direct command of the "gang of four," it was vilified for no valid reason as a "big poisonous weed" for "prettifying the bourgeoisie" and "restoring capitalism". Its author, and even those readers who had correctly appraised this novel, were all ruthlessly persecuted and struck at. The aim of the "gang of four" and their cohorts in encircling and suppressing "Morning in Shanghai" and stirring up the "Sang Wei-chuan incident" was to incriminate and deal blows at Comrade Chen I and other revolutionaries of the older generation, to negate the correct line and great victory of our party's socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce, and to clear the way for their usurpation of party and state power and restoration of capitalism. [paragraph continues]

Since the propaganda media was then controlled by the "gang of four," KWANGMING DAILY also actively participated in this maneuver and published many sinister articles. This produced an extremely pernicious effect. To derounce and criticize these fascist atrocities of the "gang of four," we are now publishing the excerpts of a speech made by Comrade Chou Erh-fu at the third enlarged meeting of the third All-China Federation of Literary and Art Circles. We are resolved to join hands with our friends abroad to carry through to the end this great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" and eliminate their pernicious influence. [end editor's note]

The strangling of "Morning in Shanghai" and the persecution of Comrade Sang Wei-chuan [2718 025] 1557] were examples of the towering crimes committed by the "gang of four" in enforcing a fascist cultural autocracy in literary and art circles. Comrade Sang Wei-chuan was a young technical assistant at the Shanghai Gas Company whom I did not know. He was branded "an active counterrevolutionary" simply because he disagreed with the "gang of four's" bad practice of finishing off the novel "Morning in Shanghai" with a single blow. It was only until very recently that I gradually learned a little about what had actually happened.

"Morning in Shanghai" was based on reality. I did not write it at the order of any leading comrade. The "gang of four" fabricated all kinds of rumors only because they had ulterior motives in mind. After finishing Volume One, I sent the manuscript to concerned departments of the party Central Committee for perusal and comment, and distributed copies to the secretaries of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee. The municipal CCP Committee fully discussed and affirmed the novel at a Standing Committee meeting and approved its publication.

Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Chen I recommended my novel to the party committee of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs when it was finally published. He said: "Morning in Shanghai" by Chou Erh-fu reflects Chairman Mao's policy toward the national bourgeoisie and the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce. We who are engaged in foreign affairs should read the novel so that we can explain our experience in this field to foreign guests.

The "gang of four" criticized "Morning in Shanghai" because of its counterrevolutionary political motives. They vainly attempted to deal blows at and topple Comrade Chen I by criticizing this novel, which described how Chen led this struggle [the socialist transformation of capitalist industry and commerce] in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The spearhead of their attack was also directed against Premier Chou and Chairman Mao. They not only unfolded a nationwide campaign to criticize this novel, but published criticism articles in foreign language magazines, thus making it known internationally. This criticism lasted for years. Why did the "gang of four" exert so much energy to criticize this novel?

"Chou Erh-fu once sheltered Fang Chi [2455 4664]," said Chiang Ching, Chang Chun-chiao and Yao Wen-yuan when they received cadres and representatives of the masses in Tientsin on 21 February 1968 and when Yao Wen-yuan criticized Comrade Fang Chi for assembling the so-called "sinister meeting concerning literature and art." They said: What kind of a man was Chou Erh-fu? He was once deputy director of the United Front Work Department and Propaganda Department under the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee; he had written a long novel entitled "Morning in Shanghai," which was a big poisonous weed. The instant the "gang of four" had set the tune, Shanghai's WEN HUI PAO followed by openly criticizing me and "Morning in Shanghai" in the paper and fabricating all kinds of rumors against me. Not long after I was criticized by name by the reactionary literary rascal Yao Wen-yuan, I was taken away by the "gang of four" for isolated investigation and was deprived of my freedom for 7 whole years.

On 11 July 1969, the "gang of four's" sinister writing group in Shanghai published a criticism article in PEOPLE'S DAILY under the assumed name of Ting Hsueh-lei.
[paragraph continues]

The article, entitled "A Big Poisonous Weed Advocating Capitalist Restoration on Behalf of Liu Shao-chi--a Critique of the Novel 'Morning in Shanghai,'" was immediately transmitted to various provinces and municipalities through an MCNA broadcast to be reprinted in newspapers and periodicals. In less than a month, PEOPLE'S DAILY successively published five full pages of criticism articles on "Morning in Shanghai," nearly all of which were written under the command of the "gang of four's" hired writing group in Shanghai.

Thus it can be seen that this was a well planned and well prepared move of the "gang of four."

Comrade Sang Wei-chuan, a young worker at the Shanghai Gas Company, also read Ting Hsueh-lei's sinister article on "Conspiratorial Literature and Art." With boundless love and respect for Comrade Chen I and other revolutionaries of the older generation and with the sharp weapon of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought, he boldly waged a struggle against the "gang of four" and wrote an article to WEN HUI PAO entitled "On 'Morning in Shanghai'--a Discussion With Ting Hsueh-lei." WEN HUI PAO first printed Comrade Sang Wei-chuan's article and letter in its internal publication "Conditions in Wen Hui." After reading it, Chang Chun-chiao wrote this sinister note: "This time we should seize Sang Wei-chuan as a living target and conduct thorough and penetrating criticism for a period of time. Newspapers should make use of this material and organize a debate. WEN HUI PAO should publish Sang Wei-chuan's article in full with an accompanying editor's note and fight this battle well in an organized way."

The second part of Comrade Sang Wei-chuan's original script told of how Comrade Chen I led the people of Shanghai in vigorously launching the movement against "the three evils" and "the five evils." However, when Sang's article appeared in WEN HUI PAO on 20 November 1969, this part was deleted by the "gang of four."

On 2 April 1970, a cohort of the "gang of four" in Shanghai ranted: "As reflected by cultural and education organs, much resistance has been met in the criticism of 'Morning in Shanghai. There is a group of people behind Sang Wei-chuan. We must deeply ferret out the active counterrevolutionaries and conduct the criticism from generation to generation...." Hence, under the direct demand of the "gang of four" and their cohorts, Comrade Sang Wei-chuan was made the target of wild attacks and ruthless fascist political persecution.

The "gang of four's" strangling of "Morning in Shanghai" and their persecution of its author and Comrade Sang Wei-chuan were by no means an isolated incident.

I understand that at a meeting called by the Propaganda Department of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee to effectuate policies earlier this year, someone said: As confessed by a member of the "gang of four's" writing group in Shanghai, the gang mobilized a great force to criticize "Morning in Shanghai" because they attempted to make a breakthrough from there. They were aware that in the first two volumes of "Morning in Shanghai" which were already published, Comrade Chen I's name appeared many times. In fact, the whole novel described how Comrade Chen I followed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and led this struggle from victory to victory. The "gang of four" thought that by negating the correct line and victory of this struggle, they could deal blows to and topple Comrade Chen I. The enemy agent Chang Chun-chiao even repeatedly instructed his men not to mention Chen I's name in articles criticizing "Morning in Shanghai." This was probably because their cloven hoof would be revealed at the mention of Chen I's name.

The "gang of four" not only vainly attempted to deal blows at and topple Comrade Chen I, they also attacked Premier Chou. Did not that fighting and dashing fellow openly clamor for pursuing Sang Wei-chuan's sinister boss behind the scenes, the "bigwig" with a big beard? Anyone with a clear mind can see that this was aimed at Premier Chou. The "gang of four" also pointed their spearhead of attack against Chairman Mao. They opposed and undermined Chairman Mao's scientific analysis of the dual character of the national bourgeoisie.

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In short, they waved Chairman Mao's banner to perpetrate counterrevolutionary deals which ran counter to his proletarian revolutionary line, vilifying "Morning in Shanghai" as a big poisonous weed created to open the way for Liu Shao-chi's attempt to restore capitalism. They vainly hoped to overthrow everything, usurp the supreme power of the party and state, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. This was precisely why the "gang of four" plotted to finish off the novel "Morning in Shanghai."

KYODO REPORTS LI TA REHABILITATED POSTHUMOUSLY

OW250457Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0402 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, 25 Aug (KYODO)--Li Ta, one of the participants in the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Communist Party and disgraced during the Cultural Revolution, has been posthumously reinstated, reliable sources here said Friday. One of his works, "A Comment on Theory of Practice," has just been reprinted by a Peking bookshop, the sources said.

A graduate of the University of Tokyo, Li Ta represented Shanghai at the inaugural meeting of the Chinese Communist Party in July 1921. After China's liberation in 1949, he assumed such academic posts as president of Hunan University and Wuhan University, and later chairman of the Chinese Society of Philosophy. He died in disgrace soon after the Cultural Revolution began in the summer of 1966.

YANGTZE RIVER WATER DIVERSION PROJECT UNDER STUDY

OW250756Y Peking NCNA in English 0700 GMT 29 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 25 Aug (HSINHUA)--A plan to divert water from the Yangtze River to solve north China water shortages that have baffled minds for centuries, has been studied by a recent survey. The mammoth water-moving scheme will be the biggest in a millenia of Chinese hydro-engineering. The scheme envisages diverting water northward over a thousand kilometres to Tientsin from the east-flowing Yangtze, China's biggest river. It will roughly follow the route of the ancient grand canal, which originally was used by wooden junks plying a Peking-Hangchow route. The scheme will bring irrigation to four million hectares of drought-prone farmland in the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, Shantung and Hopei and the rural outskirts of Tientsin. It will also improve drainage on 18,000 square kilometres and provide water for cities, factories and mines. The benefited area was grain-short before liberation. Now there is a surplus of grain there, but planners say that bringing Yangtze waters north will facilitate a big expansion of agriculture and industry.

The water diversion scheme calls for dredging the grand canal and in some sections re-routing it. Replenished with water, it will be a north-south shipping artery for motor boats, starting from Yangchow on the lower Yangtze and terminating at the north China industrial city of Tientsin. As Yangtze waters are brought north, they will ascend a 15-stage staircase, and will be lifted by 30 big pumping stations with a total capacity of one million kilowatts. The water will have to be channeled across the high-bedded Yellow River after passing through a number of lakes. Once north of the Yellow River, water can flow by force of gravity to Tientsin near the sea.

According to preliminary designing, the pumping stations will draw from the Yangtze 1,000 cubic metres of water per second.

This means diverting 30,000 million cubic metres of water a year, more than half the annual flow of the Yellow River, China's second longest, but less than one thirtieth of the annual flow of the Yangtze, one of the biggest rivers in the world. Of this water, about half of it will be used south of the Yellow River and the rest sent across it to the north China plain and Tientsin.

It took a team of over 100 cadres, engineers and technicians from late May to early July to make a survey along the canal route. Chang Chi-nung, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, headed the surveyors who traversed 4,000 kilometres in the process, canvassing cadres and commune members for opinions along the way. The surveyors were of the view that by choosing Yangchow as the starting point, they would assure an abundant water supply. Putting the old grand canal route to use would cut costs and the lakes along the canal would serve as natural reservoirs.

On a Yellow River inspection tour in the early fifties, soon after liberation, Chairman Mao pointed out that southern China had ample water resources which the north lacks. The chairman called for diverting southern water to the north, and Premier Chou En-lai asked government departments to work out the solution. Large-scale surveys were done and three routes were proposed as possible alternatives, drawing water from the upper, middle or lower Yangtze. Comparative studies led to the selection of the lower route as the most economical one.

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, in his report to the Fifth National People's Congress last March, formally announced adoption of the scheme as part of the work for the expansion of agriculture.

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BRIEFS

RAILWAYS CAPACITY--Peking, 26 Jul--On August 1 a new national rail time-table will come into effect. One thousand and sixty-six freight and 87 passenger services, including 15 special or direct express services, are to be added. All provincial and autonomous regional capitals with the exception of Lhasa and the municipalities of Shanghai and Tientsin are to be linked with Peking by direct express. The length of train journeys are generally shorter. Peking to Shanghai will take 19 hours against the present 20 hours and 51 minutes. The growth of China's economy puts great pressure on rail transport. In recent years a number of new rail lines have been completed. Some stretches have been double-tracked, better signal devices have been installed and more diesel or electric locomotives have been put into service. All these measures have made it possible to implement the new time-table. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 26 Jul 78 OW]

IMMOBILIZED ENZYMES--Canton, 28 Jul--China is now using six kinds of Chinese-developed immobilized enzymes in either industrial production or pilot-plant testing. Bio-catalysts are used in the pharmaceutical, food and other industries to raise output, improve quality and lower cost. The six immobilized enzymes presently in use in China are: immobilized polynucleotide phosphorylase, immobilized aminoacylase, immobilized aspartase, immobilized penicillacylase, immobilized phosphodiesterase and immobilized ribonuclease. After a thousand experiments, the Shanghai Institute of Biochemistry under the Academy of Sciences of China last year obtained 6-aminopenicillanic acid--key material in making a new kind of penicillin--by using immobilized penicillacylase. The Chinese Academy of Sciences recently held a national symposium in Kwangtung Province on research and application of immobilized enzymes at which the noted molecular biologist Tsou Chen-lu read a paper. In all, 36 research reports were circulated. [Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 28 Jul 78 OW]

INDUSTRIAL NEWS--Peking, 31 Jul--A new machine for making roller bearing rings has been developed in China recently. The new machine is a multiple-use, automatic forge with a working pressure of 1,000 tons. It can press hot steel into 43 blanks per minute to be processed into bearing rings. This is five to seven times as efficient as the horizontal forge now used in China's bearings industry. It was developed by the No 2 machine tools plant in Tsitsihar, northeast China. Pilot-plant production of carbon nitride has been completed by the Lumber-Chemical Research Institute under the Chinese Academy of Forestry Science. Carbon nitride helps to simplify the electrolysis of nickel and to raise the purity of the refined metal from 98 percent to 99.99 percent. It is better than any other active carbons now used in this country in the adsorption and exchange of metallic ions like cupro, aluminium and zinc ions. It can also be used to desulfurate smoke in the chimneys of thermal power plants and to treat waste water from dyeing mills. A new water-reducing agent that increases the durability and tensile strength of concrete and prevents the rusting of the steel ribs has been produced by a chemical fibre pulp plant in northeast China. It also economizes on cement. Made from sulphite, a waste (?liquid) from the pulp mill, the new agent is called lignin calcium sulphonate. [Peking NCNA in English 1214 GMT 31 Jul 78 OW]

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CHEKIANG PROVINCE RECLAIMS LAND FROM SEA

OW240816Y Peking NCNA in English 0707 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, August 24 (HSINHUA)--The 2,000-kilometre serpentine coast line of east China's Chekiang Province is being changed as the people work hard to wrest land from the sea. Chekiang is one of China's most populous provinces, with farmland averaging one hectare for every 20 persons. It has reclaimed more than 178,000 hectares from the sea and on the hills in the past decade. This has increased the cultivated acreage by one tenth. That land provides the state with an annual average of 100,000 tons of grain, 5,000 tons of cotton, 13,500 tons of sugarcane and 5,000 tons of rape seeds, apart from those reserved by the peasants and their production teams.

An outstanding example is Hsiaoshan County on the southwestern edge of the Chientang River delta which is an important tourist attraction because the tides cause stormy seas every day. The people there have worked hard under a unified plan since 1968 to transform the beaches. The polders they have so far built amount to 14,600 hectares, accounting for one third of the county's farmland. These are protected by a ten-metre-high, 130-kilometre-long dyke. Many hills were levelled to provide building material for the dyke. Six people's communes have been set up in the newly-opened area which has a number of new villages.

Many polders give good yields the year they are opened. Canals are dug to divert fresh water from elsewhere to wash out the salt in the soil. The province has more than 260,000 hectares on hills that can be opened up for farming. Land reclamation in these places goes hand in hand with the building of reservoirs and other irrigation projects.

SHANGHAI THEATRE FESTIVAL STRESSES STRUGGLE AGAINST GANG

OW240934Y Peking NCNA in English 0802 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Text] Shanghai, August 24 (HSINHUA)--A major theme at a recent festival of contemporary theater held in Shanghai has been the struggle of the Chinese people against the gang of four and their continuing struggle since the smashing of the gang to eliminate its pernicious influence. 18 contemporary plays were performed at the month-long festival, 12 of which were written only this year. Party history, praiseworthy actions performed by the older generation of proletarian revolutionaries and the lives and struggles of intellectuals were all depicted in these plays, themes forbidden during the gang's cultural autocracy.

The play "Tunghsin" performed by the children's theatre of the China Welfare Institute tells of an old teacher, Tunghsin, who is loyal to the party's cause in education. Though he is persecuted and driven out of his school on the pretext of retiring him by followers of the gang, he continues to give children lessons at home. At the end of the play, Tunghsin is illegally detained for investigation, but his daughter takes over his work and continues the battle.

The playwright Chin Pei-chun was a former school teacher. He has written an article for the paper, telling readers of the oppression suffered by many teachers of his acquaintance and of the teachers' dedication to the children's education. But, as he put it, "the dissatisfaction and resistance of hundreds of millions of ordinary people against the gang of four became an irresistible force."

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The comedy "An Excellent Answer" is a penetrating exposure of the gang's persecution of intellectuals and its sabotage of scientific development in the country. The playwright experienced such persecution himself.

"The epic Long March with orchestra accompaniment" performed by the Shanghai modern drama troupe combined revolutionary realism with revolutionary romanticism in a series of scenes showing the Chinese people's struggle over the past century. It also praises the great ambition and practical steps taken by the Chinese people today to speed up the four modernizations.

The comedy "Appointment" and the one act play "A Question in Life," deal with the attitudes of today's young people towards love and also criticize the bourgeois view of love. These plays have been well received by young audiences.

Noted playwright Tu Hsuan's "On the Other Side of the Ocean" describes the awakening of the African people and their heroic struggle against hegemonism. Tu Hsuan longed to write about the international anti-revisionist struggle even before the Cultural Revolution, but he was deprived of his right to write during the rule of the gang of four. It was only after the smashing of the gang that he was able to carry out his ambition. His play shows how Soviet social imperialists obstruct the African people's revolution through intrigue as well as the murder of an African revolutionary leader. The play is both complex and interesting and its characters are well-drawn. "On the Other Side of the Ocean" is directed by well-known director Huang Tso-lin and the lead is played by noted actor Chiao Chi.

CORRECTION TO FUKIEN DAILY COMMENTATOR'S ARTICLE

The following correction applies to the item subtitled "FUKIEN DAILY Commentator's Article," published in the 22 August People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, G 2:

Page G 2, third paragraph, line four, should read: ...without realizing it, say that persecuting people to death was "suicide due to crimes they committed," that trumped up cases caused by forced confessions and by belief in such confession were "trumped up cases trumped up by the victim's themselves," that both the arrest and release of people erroneously arrested and sentenced were "right," and that "no rehabilitation is needed" for innocent people examined and judged to be counterrevolutionary. Even if you....

BRIEFS

KIANGSI ART EXHIBIT--The exhibit of fine arts works on "Chairman Hua in Hunan" sponsored by the Hunan Provincial Revolutionary Committee opened in Nanchang on 12 August. Yang Shang-kuei, Huang Chih-chen, Peng Meng-yu, Hsin Chun-chieh, Li I-chang, Fang Chih-chun and Wan Li-lang, responsible comrades of the Kiangsi provincial CCP and revolutionary committees and provincial military district; provincial and municipal literature and art workers; and workers, peasants and soldiers viewed the works that morning. The exhibit is being held in the exhibition hall of the provincial Cultural Work Office. The exhibit will last 24 days and end on 5 September. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Aug 78 HK]

SHANTUNG MARKETING, TRADE CONFERENCE--The Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees recently held a provincial work conference on light industry marketing and foreign trade affairs. Secretary of the Shantung provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Chin Ho-chen and vice chairmen of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Yang Po and Chu Pen-cheng attended and spoke at the conference. Also attending the conference were responsible comrades of committees, offices and bureaus at provincial level, and grassroots units and key enterprises of various prefectures, municipalities and countries, totaling more than 800 persons. [Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

HUNAN MEETING URGES GREATER EFFORTS IN AGRICULTURAL WORK

HK250843Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 24 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Hunan Provincial CCP Committee held a provincial telephone conference on rural work on the evening of 23 August which called on all places to further mobilize, continue to fight drought, launch mass movements to make late-rice output surpass early-rice output and to carry out autumn sowing and reap a great bumper harvest this year.

The conference held: The current rural situation is very good. Following the bumper spring grain harvest, the output of early rice is expected to increase by 10 percent over last year. As a result of struggling against drought, the province has crash sown 30,050,000 mou of late rice. "However, we must also realize that the output of spring grain and early rice was below the province's record level and that midseason rice and dry grain crops may be affected by drought. Only half the grain, including midseason rice, is now in our hands. The area sown to late rice is less than planned. In particular, there are very great threats from drought, plant diseases and insect pests. This shows that there is much hard work to be done in order to fulfill the plan for grain production this year." The conference called on all places to grasp the following tasks well:

1. Eliminate slackness and strengthen leadership over the struggle against natural disasters. Some comrades have become slack after the bumper early-rice harvest. It is essential to eliminate such tendencies and launch mass movements to make late-rice output surpass early-rice output and to carry out autumn sowing.
2. Strive for complete victory in the struggle against drought. "Although some rain fell throughout most of the province in the first 3 weeks of August, amounts were small and the distribution was very uneven. The drought is continuing in some places. According to the forecast, rainfall in September will remain sparse. Hence, the first task in fighting for a bumper harvest is to wage a persistent struggle against drought." It is necessary to adopt effective measures to fight drought, manage and use existing water sources well and do everything possible to open up new ones. All departments and trades must provide full support.
3. Do a good job of tending the late rice, concentrating on preventing and treating plant diseases and insect pests. According to reports from various places, there are many kinds of diseases and pests affecting the late-rice crop this year. Hence, effective action is necessary. It is also necessary to do well in tending the hybrid late rice.
4. Get a good grasp of autumn sowing and of preparations for winter sowing. "Places which have been seriously affected by drought must do particularly well in autumn sowing in order to recoup their losses. Places where the midseason and late rice has withered and died must make prompt and timely decisions and immediately switch to growing autumn buckwheat, potatoes and vegetables. Places which have already sown these crops must do well in tending them"
5. Continue to get a good grasp of the summer harvest preliminary distribution and make good arrangements for the masses' daily life. This work must be integrated with implementing the spirit of the two important central documents on Hsianghsiang and Hsuni.

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HUPEH HOLDS TELEPHONE CONFERENCE ON FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK240942Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on 20 August calling on the cadres and masses to go all out to fight drought and continue to make great efforts to reap a bumper harvest this year. Chang Yu-hua, (Jen Chung-lin), (Shih Chuan) and Hsia Shih-hou, responsible persons of the provincial CCP Committee, took part in the conference.

The conference noted that a new upsurge of fighting drought had formed in the province since the enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee. Various places and enterprises have set up leadership organs for supporting the struggle against drought, provided large quantities of material for the struggle and dispatched work groups, technical teams and vehicles to the frontline. PLA units in the province have also actively supported the struggle. Great victories have been won as a result of these concerted efforts.

The conference pointed out: "The struggle against drought in the province has now entered the decisive, key stage. This is the step which decides whether we can win an all-round bumper harvest this year and whether we can reap 36 billion catties of grain and 9.2 to 9.5 million piculs of cotton this year." The conference therefore demanded that the party organizations continue to implement the principles laid down by the enlarged meeting of the provincial CCP committee's Standing Committee and go all out to win a bumper harvest. There must be no wavering in resolve. The forces engaged in fighting drought must be strengthened, not weakened. Material must be shipped to the frontline as rapidly as possible. While fighting drought, it is also necessary to step up the tending of double-crop late rice and cotton. Where it is necessary to switch to growing crops other than rice, this must be done as rapidly as possible.

HUPEH CONFERENCE CALLS FOR BOOST IN DECLINING PRODUCTION

HK241049Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Hupeh Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 21 August calling on the industry and communications front to work hard through August and September, strive to make third quarter output surpass that of the second quarter and create conditions for overfulfilling this year's plan. Han Ning-fu, secretary of the committee, presided. Fien Ying, vice chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, made a speech.

The conference pointed out: The province's industry and communications front has scored new successes this year. "However, after the beginning of July, industrial production in the province declined everywhere. Although there was some turn for the better in August, the rate of increase has been very small. All areas, departments and enterprises must give free rein to the masses to analyze and check on the reasons for this and take effective measures to rapidly promote production."

The conference held: "There are only some 4 months left of this year. We will have to make very great efforts to overfulfill ahead of schedule this year's industrial production plan. First, we must put support for agriculture in the primary position. At present, we must further do well in supporting agriculture to fight drought. We must make a success of the light and textile industries in order to arrange the markets and the people's daily life. We must lay stress on grasping the basic industries such as coal, electricity, transport and raw materials."

The conference called on party organizations to fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four.

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"Units which have basically completed investigation work must launch the masses to unfold the 'two blows' struggle. Units which are now launching the 'two blows' must continue to unfold it in depth. All large enterprises and all enterprises planned to be built into Taching-type enterprises this year must carry out rectification before the end of the year in accordance with the six criteria for rectifying the enterprises. It is necessary to adhere to the principle of 'quality first,' further rectify enterprise management, set up and put on a sound basis the various management systems and improve the standard of management."

The conference called on the province's industry to further implement the principle of distribution according to labor, care for the daily life of the masses, strengthen safety work, carry out innovations, tap potentials, use electricity in a planned and economic way, do a good job of stocktaking and speed up the turnaround of materials.

KWANGTUNG CONFERENCE DISCUSSES JUDICIAL PROBLEMS

HK241110Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The 10th Kwangtung Provincial People's Judiciary Work Conference was held in Canton from 5 to 20 August. The meeting conveyed the spirit of the Eighth National People's Judiciary Work Conference, exposed and criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four, turned chaos into order, looked into the questions of publicizing and implementing the new constitution and of strengthening the socialist legal system and got a clear picture of the tasks for the new period. The conference was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee's political and legal group, the provincial People's Procuratorate, the provincial Public Security Bureau, departments concerned of the Canton PLA units, the provincial Higher People's Court, prefectural and municipal intermediate people's court, and county and urban district people's courts, together with representatives of provincial units concerned. A responsible comrade of the administrative office of the Supreme People's Court came specially from Peking to attend the conference. Hsi Chung-hsun, Li Chien-chen, and Kou Ching-yen, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, attended the conference and spoke. (Hsueh Yen), a responsible comrade of the Canton Municipal CCP Committee, was also present.

In his speech, Comrade Hsi Chung-hsun criticized the crimes of Lin Piao and the gang of four in interfering with and sabotaging judiciary work and demanded that their pernicious influence be washed away. He continued: "It is necessary to revive and carry forward the party's fine traditions on the judiciary front, promote the work style of investigation and study, follow the mass line and closely link with the masses. In work, it is necessary to seek truth from facts, attach importance to investigations and lay stress on proof."

Comrade Ma Fang, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, conveyed the spirit of the Eighth National People's Judiciary Work Conference and relevant documents, and also delivered a work report.

The conference hailed the successes of the province's judiciary front since liberation. "In particular, since the gang of four was smashed, under the leadership of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, the courts at all levels have relied on the masses and dealt with a large number of criminal and civil cases. They have pronounced sentence with great fanfare on a number of counterrevolutionaries and other criminal elements. At the same time, they have reexamined and corrected a number of miscarriages of justice. They have thus made contributions to punishing criminals, uniting the people and stabilizing order in society. However, we must by no means underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four. It has penetrated into all aspects of judiciary work. Its most outstanding expression lies in the fact that many cadres, poisoned by fake leftism and real rightism, have the idea of 'rather left than right' and 'left is better than right' and dare not stick to principles."

"Hence, we must fight well the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, completely wash away the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the gang of four, ceaselessly enhance the awareness of struggle of the judicial cadres and policemen, completely destroy the various constraints placed on us by Lin Piao and the gang of four, emancipate our thinking, and further mobilize the activism of the judicial cadres and policemen."

The conference stressed the importance of publicizing and implementing the new constitution and strengthening the socialist legal system. "We must use the weapon of the constitution to suppress all counterrevolutionary sabotage activities, insure the stability of national construction and the people's life and uphold excellent order in society. We must also use the weapon of the constitution to protect the people's human freedoms, democratic rights, and legal economic interests, and to correctly solve contradictions among the people. The people's courts at all levels must also work together with the trade unions, the CYL, women's federations, and the cultural and education, public security, procuratorial and civil affairs departments to conduct regular education in the socialist legal system for the masses, especially for youths and juveniles, and create an excellent atmosphere in which the cadres, people and everyone obey the law."

The conference pointed out: It is essential to further implement the party's policies in the province's judicial work. Lin Piao and the gang of four caused numerous miscarriages of justice in the province. It is necessary to do a good job in reexamining and rehabilitating these cases. It is also necessary to do well in building the judicial leadership groups and ranks.

The Fourth Canton Municipal People's Judiciary Work Conference was held simultaneously with this conference.

KWANGTUNG CIRCULAR STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF LATE RICE

HK250305Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 24 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Kwangtung Provincial CCP Committee issued a circular on 22 August on doing everything possible to reap a great bumper harvest of late rice.

After noting that this crop is currently growing well, the circular said: "We must clearly realize that although the early rice harvest was good, the province did not fulfill the plan for increasing grain production in the first half of the year. The fulfillment of the plan for increasing grain production over the whole year mainly depends on the late rice. The task is extremely arduous. We must fully understand that reaping a great bumper harvest of late rice this year is of major political and economic importance for developing the excellent situation in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across Kwangtung and for creating material conditions for achieving great and rapid improvement next year." The whole party must urgently mobilize to whip up a new upsurge of tending late rice which should be centered on manuring the crop and taking action to prevent and treat plant diseases and insect pests. The following tasks must be done well:

1. It is necessary to establish firm confidence and resolve to reap a great bumper harvest of late rice. The current rural situation is excellent, creating favorable conditions for this. Compared with last year, the spring grain harvest showed an increase, while the early rice crop maintained the same level despite bad weather. The late crop is currently growing well. As long as everyone is resolved, it is completely possible to reap a great bumper harvest of late rice.

2. It is necessary to collect manure in a big way and grasp the production and supply of chemical fertilizer. "It is necessary to mobilize the masses to take stock of their domestic manure and to use it mainly on the late rice crop. We should pay reasonable remuneration for this manure. People can be paid for it in workpoints, grain or cash. Bonuses should be paid for people who exceed the manure delivery norm. It is necessary to organize the peasants to vigorously collect miscellaneous manure, cut wild green manure plants, and collect marine and pond mud manure. We should also launch urban residents to ship manure to the rural areas in connection with the patriotic public health movement.

"It is necessary to go all out to increase chemical fertilizer output. The Canton Municipal CCP Committee must strengthen leadership over the Canton nitrogenous fertilizer plant and adopt effective measures to insure the fulfillment of this year's chemical fertilizer production plans. The prefectural and county CCP committees must grasp well the production of the small chemical fertilizer plants. The provincial and municipal industry and communications offices must guarantee supplies of coal and electricity for these small plants.

"The central authorities have decided to dispatch a further 60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer to our province for the late rice crop. The allocation of this to the various prefectures is about to be formulated, which in turn must allocate it to their countries. Before this fertilizer arrives, in order not to miss the manuring season, the provincial CCP committee has decided that all prefectures and counties must do a good job of warehouse stocktaking. All the internal and external trade chemical fertilizer in warehouses can be taken out and used on the late rice crop in accordance with the province's allocation plans. Since there is a shortage of fertilizer, it is necessary to advocate using it in an economic and scientific way and to popularize the use of mixed fertilizers and the method of manuring deep into the soil, in order to raise the effectiveness of the fertilizer."

3. Go all out to step up crop tending and carry out the work in a meticulous way. It is necessary to implement the principle of distribution according to labor and launch labor emulation. Work groups and individuals who do outstandingly well in crop tending should be commended and rewarded. It is also necessary to make all preparations for combating natural disasters and to step up action to prevent and treat plant diseases and insect pests. The provincial departments concerned must give priority to arranging supplies of electricity and fuel for combating natural disasters.

4. Vigorously promote sweet potato production. There are great potentials for increasing production of this crop, which is one of the province's chief grain crops. Current yields are very low. As long as the crop is tended well, it will not be difficult to increase the yield by 1,000 to 2,000 catties per mou. The sown area should be expanded to 8 million mou this year.

5. Strengthen leadership over late rice production. Party organizations at all levels must devote their main efforts to this task and give it priority in all matters. Leaders at all levels must get down to the frontline, cultivate good work styles and oppose the bad work style of reporting only good news and not bad, of lying and of boasting. All departments and units must truly support agriculture and examine their work in the light of the central documents on Hsianghsiang and Hsuni.

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KWEICHOW OFFICIAL CIVIL REPORT AT CYL CONGRESS

HK241022Y Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Sixth Kweichow Provincial CYL Congress held a full session on 23 August. Comrade Li Yuan-tung delivered a work report on behalf of the Fifth Kweichow Provincial CYL Committee entitled "Always Follow the Party and be a Brave Shock Force on the New Long March." The report was in four parts: 1) (?advancing) amid the 11th line struggle in the party; 2) our basic experiences; 3) the glorious tasks of youth in the new period; and 4) strive to do CYL work well under the party's leadership.

Li Yuan-tung said: More than 5 years have passed since the Fifth Kweichow Provincial CYL Congress, which was held in May 1973. During this period, we have been severely tested in the 11th line struggle. Under the party's leadership, the CYL organizations and the CYL members and young people have waged a heroic struggle against the gang of four and have scored great success in all work. Since the gang of four was smashed, the CYL organizations have led CYL members and young people to plunge into the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four. Right and wrong have been clarified. The CYL's fine traditions which were seriously damaged by the gang of four are being gradually revived and carried forward.

Li Yuan-tung continued: "On the new Long March to fulfill the four modernizations, the people of all nationalities and youth of Kweichow shoulder extremely glorious tasks. The province's Fourth CCP Congress and Fifth People's Congress have formulated vast plans for developing the national economy in the province in the next 3, 8 and 23 years. Before the end of the century we should build Kweichow into a modern socialist industrial province and a consolidated strategic rear area of our great socialist motherland." Every CYL member and revolutionary youth should carry forward the glorious traditions of the Tsuni conference, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua and act as heroes on the new Long March, working hard to do still better at building Kweichow.

On the question of how to do a good job of CYL work under the party's leadership, Li Yuan-tung spoke on five topics: 1) carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four; 2) organize youth to study revolutionary theory, culture and science; 3) mobilize and organize youth to work hard to build socialism and act as heroes on the new Long March; 4) strengthen the building of the CYL and heighten its combat strength; and 5) CYL cadres must develop a fine work style.

CHENGDU PLA RALLY CONVEYS SPIRIT OF NATIONAL MILITIA MEETING

HK250247Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 24 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Chengtu PLA units held a rally of cadres on 19 August to convey the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference. "Kung Shih-chuan, second commissar of the Chengtu units, read out the inscriptions written for the conference by wise leader and commander Chairman Hua, respected and beloved Vice Chairman Yeh, and Vice Chairman Hsu Hsiang-chien. Wang Tung-pao, deputy commander of the Chengtu units, then conveyed the spirit of the conference." [passage indistinct]

At the conclusion of the rally, Wu Ko-hua, commander of the Chengtu units, made a speech in which he called on everyone to study and implement the spirit of the National Militia Work Conference and truly understand the great importance of strengthening militia building. He said: "In militia work, it is necessary to persistently follow the system of dual leadership over the militia by the local party committees and the military system and carry forward the glorious tradition of having the party in charge of the armed forces.

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The party committees at all levels must grasp the strengthening of militia building as a strategic task. The Szechwan Provincial Military District, the various military subdistricts and the people's armed forces departments must concentrate their main efforts and energy on grasping militia building."

SZECHWAN DAILY ARTICLE ON BONUS AND PIECEWORK SYSTEMS

HK241127Y Chengtu Szechwan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2310 GMT 22 Aug 78 HK

[Excerpts of SZECHWAN DAILY 23 August contributing commentator's article: "Seriously Do a Good Job of the Bonus and Piecework Systems"]

[Excerpts] [passage indistinct] The province has vigorously criticized the various fallacies disseminated by the gang of four which were fake left but real right and which caused an extremely irrational situation in which the amount of work done, how well it was done and whether it was done at all did not matter. The socialist principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" has been embodied, the socialist activism of the masses has been mobilized, enterprise management has been promoted and production has developed.

[Passage indistinct] Carrying out the bonus and piecework systems is an important measure for implementing the party's economic policies. To do this work well, we must first penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four, clearly distinguish between right and wrong in line [passage indistinct]. To implement the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work," we must seriously study the relevant teachings of Marxism-Leninism and Chairman Mao, study Chairman Hua's important instruction on "to each according to his work," penetratingly expose and criticize the gang of four for causing chaos in theory and actual harm, eliminate their remnant poison and influence and solve the problem of lingering fear. On the basis of penetratingly exposing and criticizing the gang of four and seriously summing up the past positive and negative experiences, we must actively work out a scientific and rational method to carry out the bonus and piecework systems. We must mobilize the socialist activism of staffs and workers and promote the rapid development of the national economy.

The bonus and piecework systems must be carried out in the mass movement to learn from Taching and to build Taching-type enterprises everywhere. [passage indistinct] We must carry forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and seeking neither fame nor fortune so that everyone can implement the principle "from each according to his ability" and make greater contribution to socialism. We must link carrying out the bonus system with socialist emulation.

[Passage indistinct] We must link carrying out the bonus and piecework systems closely with strengthening enterprise management and enhancing the management level. Whether the enterprise management system is put on a sound basis has a direct bearing on whether the bonus and piecework systems can be correctly implemented. If management is in confusion and the fundamental work of fixing production quotas and statistics and checking before reception is done poorly, checking cannot be grasped well and the policies "to each according to his work," "more pay for more work" and "less pay for less work" cannot be implemented. Strengthening enterprise management is a necessary condition for implementing the bonus and piecework systems.

Carrying out the bonus and piecework systems is important. We must strengthen party leadership. Responsible comrades must personally grasp it, fully mobilize and rely on the masses and organize the forces of all quarters to conduct investigation and study. In connection with the actual situation, we must apply experience from typical examples to work out the method to carry out the bonus and piecework systems.

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YUNNAN TELEPHONE CONFERENCE DISCUSSES RURAL TASKS

HK240948Y Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee held a telephone conference on the evening of 20 August to make further arrangements for current rural work. The meeting demanded that rural party committees at all levels implement the report on the experiences of Hsianghsiang County in reducing unreasonable burdens on the peasants and the party Central Committee's important instruction note on the bad work style of some cadres in Hsuni County, fully mobilize the activism of the cadres and peasants, fight hard through August and September and do everything possible to win a great bumper harvest this year.

The conference pointed out: "In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, it is necessary to integrate criticism of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Biao, wash away their pernicious influence and clarify right and wrong in line. It is necessary to implement the important central documents and, in connection with local actual conditions, contrast the situation with the 14 points put forward by the provincial CCP committee at the wired broadcast rally held on 29 July. On the basis of doing a good job of ideological work, it is necessary to seriously implement the tasks, reduce the unreasonable burdens on the peasants, improve cadre work style, further mobilize the socialist activism of the peasant masses and do a good job of current production and all work."

The conference demanded that the province get a good grasp on preventing and dealing with plant diseases and insect pests, take precautions against floods, store water and prepare for the autumn harvest. Everything possible should be done to insure increased production and a bumper harvest. It is necessary to bring about a great revolution in production of crops which are sown in the autumn and harvested in the spring, and also prepare for farmland capital construction work in the coming winter and spring. All places should convey, study and implement the spirit of the National Farmland Capital Construction Conference.

HUHEHOT MUNICIPAL CCP COMMITTEE HOLDS MASS CRITICISM RALLY

OW241434Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee held a wired-broadcast rally of 300,000 persons on 16 August to further publicize the "20 April" notice issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee and to penetratingly expose and thoroughly criticize the fake-left but real-right counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the gang of four and the serious crimes of several responsible persons of the previous regional party core group for fabricating unjust trials and frame-ups against (Chin Nai-jen) and others by closely following the line of Lin Piao and the gang of four. The rally also furiously exposed and criticized the crimes committed by the two ringleaders of the bourgeois factional setup in Huhehot Municipality; the crimes of (Wu-lan-pa-shan), a political swindler bitterly hated by the people who took part in fabricating the unjust trials against (Chin Nai-jen) and others; the crimes of a handful of class enemies who carried out class revenge; and the crimes of seriously violating law and discipline committed by criminals bitterly hated by the people.

After studying and publicizing the "20 April" notice issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee over the past 3 months, party organizations at all levels and cadres and masses of all nationalities in Huhehot Municipality have clearly realized that Lin Piao and the gang of four were the root cause of these unjust trials, while the responsibility lay with a handful of responsible persons of the previous party core group of Inner Mongolia. They have also realized that it was only a handful of class enemies who engaged in class revenge and bitterly hated criminals who seriously violated law and discipline, while the overwhelmingly majority of these comrades involved in the unjust trials against (Chin Nai-jen) and others were unaware of the truth. They pledged to concentrate their hatred on Lin Piao and the gang of four and take the initiative to do a good job of promoting unity.

The rally was attended by (Chou Hui), second secretary of the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, Wang To, secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, (Fu Hsieh), director of the Propaganda Department of the regional party committee, and other responsible party, government and army personnel of Huhehot Municipality. Comrade Chu Ho, secretary of the Huhehot municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Huhehot Municipal Revolutionary Committee, presided over the rally. Speeches exposing and criticizing the various crimes were made by comrades from the Inner Mongolia Cultural Bureau, the party committee of Tumat East Banner and the No 15 middle school of Huhehot Municipality.

Comrade Kao-wan-pao-cha-pu, second secretary of the Huhehot municipal party committee and vice chairman of the Huhehot Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the rally. After reviewing the municipality's achievements over the past 3 months in implementing the party's policies, he pointed out: Although we have made notable achievements in implementing the party's policies, we are still far from meeting the requirements set by Chairman Hua, the party Central Committee and the regional party committee. The development of our work has not been steady and we have not mobilized the masses extensively or in a deepgoing way. The municipal party committee is determined to further strengthen leadership, take effective measures, boldly mobilize the masses to resolutely implement the party's policies, firmly grasp policy implementation and do a better job in all fields of work in light of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four.

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INNER MONGOLIA TO PROMOTE NEW WORK METHODS

OW241315Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] To raise the production level of industry, agriculture and animal husbandry in our region, the revolutionary committee of Inner Mongolia has invited Hua Lo-keng, a famous mathematician, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, Standing Committee member of the Fifth National People's Congress and chairman of the Chinese Mathematics Society and a work team for national promotion of "a quick method of seeking the best technical solution" and "an overall planning method," to visit our region to guide the promotion of these two methods. Comrade Hua Lo-keng and the team will arrive in Huhehot Municipality in late August.

The regional revolutionary committee has established a special office to pave the road for promoting the two methods in Inner Mongolia. This special office is chaired by Comrade Wang To, secretary of the regional party committee, with (Chang Tzu-fu), (Yen Chao-lin), (Yu Pei-chen), (Ho Hsin-ko) and (Su Chu) as deputy directors. Similar offices at league and city levels have also been established under the leadership of the league party committees.

Since 1972 efforts have been made to promote these two methods in our region; some achievements have been made. Thanks to the "quick method of seeking the best technical solution," Huhehot foodstuffs plant recovered 236,000 catties of grain for the state from waste water used in the preliminary processing of flour and wheat-gluten last year.

A new high tide in promoting these two methods will be whipped up after the arrival of Comrade Hua Lo-keng and the work team in our region.

AFP NOTES INCREASED PUBLIC SECURITY IN PEKING

OW250614Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0520 GMT 25 Aug 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Excerpt] Peking, Aug 25 (AFP)--An increase in public security has been noted in Peking on several occasions this month by reliable observers who saw trucks carrying convicted criminals. Foreign residents reported seeing these trucks early this week in a northwestern neighbourhood. Two open trucks each carried three fairly young-looking convicts, their lowered heads shaved. A similar scene has noticed last Sunday afternoon near Peking University. A truck carried three shaven young men in chains. The three had signs round their necks giving their names. A large crowd walked behind the truck listening to the mens' crimes over a loudspeaker. The witness did not catch their offenses.

Reliable witnesses saw other lorries a few weeks ago in various neighbourhoods, one crossing Peking's central Tienanmen Square. Some people, able to understand the explanation over the loudspeakers, said the convictions were for minor offences entailing light prison or "labour reform" sentences. Some prisoners were accompanied by police but no arms were visible. None seemed to be sentenced to death.

These convictions coincided with a Peking municipal meeting three weeks ago on justice and "socialist law", according to Chinese sources. Foreigners have also seen "criticism meetings" for convicted persons in certain Peking factories. The accused, including youths, knelt in front of colleagues and uniformed security men.

TIENTSIN'S LIN HU-CHIA ATTENDS FOREIGN TRADE MEETING

OW241300Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0223 GMT 22 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tientsin, 22 Aug--The Tientsin Municipal CCP Committee has strengthened its leadership over foreign trade work and mobilized all positive factors to make all-out efforts to rapidly boost production in order to make more contributions to accelerating the realization of China's four modernizations.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, recently called several meetings that were attended by responsible persons of the municipal planning, economic and construction commissions, the municipal banks and foreign trade departments and the municipal textile, chemical industry, machine-building, metallurgical and aquatic products bureaus. They studied plans for rapidly expanding the production of export commodities and for introducing new foreign technology.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia said: To realize the four modernizations, we must start with the technology of the 1970's, master modern foreign technology and apply it to China's conditions. To introduce new technology from abroad, we must expand our exports. The designs, variety and quality of our export commodities should reach world standards and meet the needs of international markets. To realize modernization, we must first understand modernization and have a revolutionary spirit of realizing the four modernizations. Anyone who is presumptuously conceited and anyone who assesses things with the narrow-minded ideas of small producers cannot achieve modernization. Comrade Lin Hu-chia called on the various bureaus to broaden their outlook of the world while working in Tientsin; strengthen the work of collecting information on technology; step up the training of technicians and foreign-language personnel; organize study groups in a planned way and send them to study abroad so that they can understand the conditions on international markets and the advanced technology of other countries; buy equipment, production lines and patent rights, in a planned way; and employ foreign experts and technology to increase China's modernization and self-reliance.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia severely criticized the empty plans in the reports delivered at the meeting by the responsible persons of some bureaus. He said: The bad work style of making a lot of empty talk without taking concrete action must be overcome and done away with. To rapidly boost production, we must do our work quickly and in a down-to-earth way. We must carry out our plans well, including our long-term plans, do a few things successfully, gain some experiences and continue to advance in big strides on this basis.

Comrade Lin Hu-chia said that it is necessary to reform, in line with the need to rapidly increase the production of commodities for export, the organizations, regulation systems and other aspects of production relations that are not suited to foreign trade development.

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHEAST REGION

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HEILUNGKIANG'S YANG I-CHEN ON ELIMINATING CHAOS

OW240526Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1140 GMT 23 Aug 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 23 August article by Yang I-chen, first secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee: "It Is Necessary To Emancipate Our Minds in Order To Eliminate Chaos and Restore Order"]

[Text] Peking, 23 Aug--Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, Heilungkiang Province has made tremendous achievements in the exposure, criticism and investigation movement, which is developing healthily. This great revolution has been promoting our work in all fields.

People throughout the province are happy about the victories we have won. However, the better the situation, the more necessary it is for us to bear firmly in mind Chairman Hua's recent instruction: We must never "adopt the dangerous attitude of becoming arrogant and complacent, ceasing to make any further progress or being blinded by our presumptuous self-deceit just because we have made some progress." At present, what particularly merits our attention is that we must never underestimate the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" and relax our efforts to eliminate chaos, restore order and thoroughly attack problems at their sources.

We must note that the following does not tally with the excellent situation: there are still some leading cadres who, due to lingering fear, sum up so-called historical experiences in a negative way, take ambiguous attitudes toward questions of principle, look right and left with each step and are afraid to take any action--afraid to uphold what is right and to correct what is wrong. They even complain that "it is difficult to study theory" and "to distinguish between the correct and erroneous lines" and that "it is almost unavoidable to be misled." This is wrong. If they don't thoroughly change this view and mentality, they will not be able to catch up with the other people's pace on the new Long March.

This shows us that we must storm into the ideological "forbidden area" designated as such by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," continue to eliminate chaos and restore order, and further emancipate our minds in order to carry out the general task for the new period, accelerate the realization of the four modernizations and make a big breakthrough in our work.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua has successively issued three sets of reference material regarding exposure and criticism of the "gang of four's" crimes. It has led people throughout the country in fighting the third campaign against the gang so that we have been able to continue emancipating our minds. However, we cannot thoroughly smash overnight the spiritual shackles imposed on us by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." Facts show us that the struggle is deep in eliminating chaos, restoring order, attacking problems at their sources and storming into the ideological "forbidden area" designated as such by Lin Piao and the "gang of four." In carrying out this struggle, we shall meet obstacles.

We have recently restudied Chairman Mao's brilliant works--"On Practice," "On Contradiction" and "Talk at an Enlarged Working Conference Convened by the CCP Central Committee"--and studied such important documents as Chairman Hua's reports to the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC and the speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairmen Yeh and Teng at the All-Army Political Work Conference.

By fully discussing how to further emancipate our minds, we have discovered that some cadres and masses, especially some leading cadres, are still afraid to do several things--for instance, they are afraid of being described as opposing Chairman Mao's great banner if they try to eliminate chaos and restore order ideologically and theoretically; as opposing the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution if they want to practically sum up the experiences and lessons gained over the past 28 years; and as getting entangled in settling old scores if they link penetrating exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" with the criticism of Lin Piao's line in their own areas, departments or units. This is actually a reflection of the pernicious influence on people's minds of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" who reversed the relationship between theory and practice and stood truth on its head. This pernicious influence, an obstacle to the emancipation of people's minds, must be eliminated.

1. To penetratingly criticize the crimes of Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their followers in distorting and tampering with Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Should we hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao or oppose it?

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" tampered with Marxist philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism in an all-round way. They were a counterrevolutionary clique hiding under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism. They held the banner of supporting Chairman Mao in order to oppose him and raised the banner of supporting Mao Tsetung Thought in order to oppose it. Their actions were very reactionary and deceptive.

On the question of how to understand revolutionary theory, they dished up various fallacies. The worst, most pernicious and most widespread fallacies were: (1) Such fallacies as "every sentence is truth" and "one sentence can replace ten thousand other sentences." They wantonly destroyed Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and used certain sentences or words to intimidate the masses; (2) Such things as "absolute authority" and "chief authority." They labelled all those who opposed them as "opposing Mao Tsetung Thought" and prohibited anyone from using practice as a means of examining truth.

The people smashed Lin Piao and the "gang of four." However, the pernicious influence of their fallacies is still far from being eradicated. Therefore, to end chaos, restore order and solve problems thoroughly, we must end the confusion caused by Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in distorting and tampering with Mao Tsetung Thought and thoroughly understand Mao Tsetung Thought in its entirety.

Correct things have always been developed through struggles against erroneous things. If we don't thoroughly and penetratingly criticize the fallacies peddled by Lin Piao and the "gang of four," we cannot correctly understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is a guide for revolutionary action but it is not doctrine. Whether we should wholly and correctly understand and master Mao Tsetung Thought or consider "every sentence as truth" and "implement every sentence" are two fundamentally opposite viewpoints. Mao Tsetung Thought is a complete scientific system. Each theory of Mao Tsetung Thought must be examined historically. When we examine a theory of Mao Tsetung Thought, we must link it with other theories and specific experiences in order to correctly understand and apply it.

Chairman Mao always stressed the need to use the stand, viewpoints and methods of Marxism to observe and solve problems. This has become the fine study style of our party. As early as 1956 Chairman Mao said: "We really can't follow every sentence, including all Marxist sentences." During the Great Cultural Revolution Chairman Mao penetratingly pointed out that political swindlers like Lin Piao had advocated that "every sentence is truth" and "one sentence can replace ten thousand other sentences" but in fact, they didn't even listen to half of one of his sentences.

This penetratingly exposed their wicked methods and heinous schemes for destroying and distorting Mao Tsetung Thought.

Chairman Mao's criticism of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" for always choosing single sentences of several words from Marxist works and wantonly distorting the basic principle and essence of Marxism is our important guide in adhering to the practice of Marxism and discerning revisionism.

What merits our attention is the fact that, due to Lin Biao and the "gang of four's" undermining of the principle of seeking truth from facts and proceeding in everything from reality, even now some comrades still don't have the courage to discover new problems and study the new situation. These comrades always try to avoid problems, merely copy and transmit instructions and documents issued by higher units like workers in a "message receiving and dispatching room" and lack vitality in their work.

Here I ask the questions: Should theory, line and policy be examined and applied through practice? Should we constantly perfect and develop theory, line and policy? The reason why Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought is so powerful is precisely because it is an objective truth which undergoes examination through practice and includes abundant practical experiences. Thus, it can be used to guide practice.

Therefore, we must always adhere to the fundamental principle of seeking truth from facts, proceed in everything from reality and integrate theory with practice. Otherwise, we will not be able to solve any concrete problems.

Using the development of agriculture as an example, Chairman Mao put forward the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development after scientifically summing up the law of agricultural development. Thus, we must firmly implement this policy. In Heilungkiang Province, various localities have different situations because they include forestry, livestock and grain-producing areas. In setting forth production policy for some areas, we should stress afforestation and integrate forestry work with agricultural production; in other areas we should stress livestock production and integrate animal husbandry with agricultural production. Facts have proved that if we promote forestry work in forested areas and promote livestock production in pastoral areas, we can also promote development of grain production. On the other hand, if we promote grain production in grain-producing areas we can also insure great development in forestry and animal husbandry work. In this way, we have not only worked against the policy of taking grain as the key link and insuring all-round development, but have successfully carried out this policy.

Practice as well as theory are constantly developing. If theory ceases to develop, it can no longer guide practice. At present, our country's socialist revolution and construction have entered a new period of development. A number of new problems have emerged which we must conscientiously study in order to fulfill the needs of the new situation. Only when we plunge ourselves into the great practice of the three great revolutionary movements and into the struggle to expose and criticize Lin Biao and the "gang of four," apply theory to practice and examine theory through practice, can we constantly promote the development of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought through practice.

The great banner of Chairman Mao has been and will always be the banner of our unified struggle. Lin Biao and the "gang of four" wantonly tampered with Mao Tsetung Thought and pretended to "hold high" the banner in order to peddle their sinister stuff. Many of us were deceived in the past.

Only those who wholly and correctly understand and master Mao Tsetung Thought can genuinely hold aloft the banner of Chairman Mao. The actions of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were 100 percent in opposition to Mao Tsetung Thought and trampled upon the banner of Chairman Mao.

2. Does summing up experiences of the past 28 years so as to seek truth from facts mean defending or opposing the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution?

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" completely negated the Great Cultural Revolution and described everything in the 17 years before the revolution as sinister. Whoever said "no" to this would be denounced as "trying to stage a comeback and restore capitalism." At the same time, they described everything in the 11 years since the start of the Great Cultural Revolution as Red. They did not permit anyone to criticize their crimes in interfering with and sabotaging the Great Cultural Revolution. Whoever said "no" to this would be accused of the crime of "opposing the Great Cultural Revolution." With a lingering fear due to the pernicious influence of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," some people are still afraid to say or do anything.

Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their ilk were most afraid of people seeking truth from facts and stressing materialism and dialectics. Despite the serious interference and sabotage from the revisionist line, especially from the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of Lin Piao and the "gang of four" in the 28 years since the founding of the PRC, many party members, cadres and people have resolutely resisted and struggled against their perverted actions and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always remained predominant. We must look at everything in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution and in the 11 years since with the viewpoint of one dividing into two. Taking everything in a given period as all positive or all negative does not tally with objective reality and therefore does not accord with Mao Tsetung Thought. We can clarify many major questions of right and wrong on line provided we affirm the fact that Chairman Mao had remained predominant in the 17 years before the Great Cultural Revolution and that Lin Piao and the "gang of four" interfered with and sabotaged the Great Cultural Revolution since its start. Take our province, for instance. In the past, whoever mentioned "the former provincial party committee" would be regarded as uttering a "traitorous remark" and as trying to "restore the old order," "stage a comeback" or "reverse verdicts passed in the Great Cultural Revolution." Thus, people could only insincerely call it "the sinister provincial party committee" or "the old provincial party committee." In accordance with the party Central Committee's evaluation of Comrade Ouyang Chin, we have recently affirmed in clear-cut terms that the former provincial party committee, headed by Comrade Ouyang Chin, held high Chairman Mao's great banner, implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and was not sinister but Red. Although the former provincial party committee had shortcomings and made mistakes, they did not affect the mainstream, only minor issues. This evaluation, which was made by seeking truth from facts, is acclaimed and supported by the masses. This has removed a stone which weighed on the minds of party members, cadres and people for years, thus emancipating their minds. When this problem is solved we can reach correct conclusions on some major events and questions of right and wrong regarding the line which have occurred since the Great Cultural Revolution.

In the Great Cultural Revolution, Lin Piao, the "gang of four" and their ilk incited "an all-out civil war" and attempted to "overthrow all," thus harming us to an extent rare in the history of our party. Wielding big clubs, the "gang of four" did not allow people to discuss any questions arising in the Great Cultural Revolution. They were attempting to establish themselves as being in the right, establish their prestige and protect themselves so as to achieve their criminal aim of usurping party and state power.

Whoever took a skeptical attitude or opposed them would be labeled as opposing the Great Cultural Revolution and trying to stage a comeback. Therefore, thoroughly exposing and criticizing the crimes of Lin Piao and the "gang of four," eliminating the serious consequences arising from them in various fields and comprehensively and accurately implementing the party's various proletarian policies are precisely for the purpose of defending and developing the victories of the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution. Whoever denies this is not a genuine Marxist.

3. Is the exposure and criticism of the "gang of four" and Lin Piao's line aimed at eliminating chaos and restoring order, or at squabbling endlessly over past grudges?

In his report delivered at the All-Army Political Work Conference, Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping said: To deepen exposure and criticism of the "gang of four," it is imperative to criticize Lin Piao's line at the same time. This is an important measure for waging the great struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four" through to the end. With this in mind, we suggest exposure and criticism of Lin Piao's line collaterally with the struggle to expose and criticize the "gang of four." While continuously doing a good job in conducting investigations, the movement must emphasize investigating the harm done by the gang and Lin Piao, eradicating their pernicious influence, treating the internal injuries and solving problems in one's own area, department and unit.

When the movement is deepened, a number of leading cadres worry about "dwelling on bygones and complicating difficult problems." They dare not boldly arouse the masses and blast the lid off. They fail to deepen the movement, bring into full play the enthusiasm of the masses and push their work forward. The reason for this worry is the fact that some individuals are themselves not clean and lack understanding of the significance of exposing and criticizing the "gang of four" in close connection with criticism of Lin Piao's line.

Lin Piao and the "gang of four" were partners, colluding long ago to sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution. Lin Piao regarded the Great Cultural Revolution as "one against those who made revolution" and a "movement to criticize cadres." The counterrevolutionary political programs of the "gang of four" are just like these things. The "gang of four" practiced revisionism and splittism and engaged in intrigues and conspiracies to usurp party and state power. They pretended to be leftists, but were really rightists. They made use of their faction to suppress the party, and opposed and created chaos in the army. They peddled voluntarism and other fallacies which were similar to those of Lin Piao. After Lin Piao blew himself up, the "gang of four" were afraid of letting the cat out of the bag. They basically declined to criticize Lin Piao. Even if they did, they would only criticize the "two ends" without touching "the middle." That is, at the front end they criticized Lin Piao's old problems, while at the other end they criticized Lin Piao for engineering the armed counterrevolutionary coup entitled: "Outline of Project 571." However, they tried to hold back their criticism of Lin Piao's crimes in undermining the Great Cultural Revolution and of his counterrevolutionary revisionist line. Whenever someone mentioned criticizing Lin Piao's ultraleftist trend, the "gang of four" would rant: "We are the ones under criticism!" They permitted no one to criticize Lin Piao. Therefore, although criticisms were mentioned repeatedly, no one knew what Lin Piao's line was.

During the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the "gang of four" declined to criticize Lin Piao while pretending to criticize Confucius. They actually directed their spearhead to attack at our respected and beloved Premier Chou, Vice Chairman Yeh and other proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation.

Some principal responsible persons of our former provincial party committee also declined to criticize Lin Piao while pretending to criticize Confucius. Their ideological setups were the same as Lin Piao's. They also collected whatever they could from Lin Piao to interfere with and sabotage the Great Cultural Revolution. To expose and criticize the "gang of four" along with Lin Piao's line is the inevitable trend for development of the movement either in our province or throughout the nation. It is quite logical. How can this trend be construed as "digging up bygone problems"? Naturally we should not squabble endlessly over mistakes in the past which have already been confessed or over past grudges between individuals. However, we will not be able to find the root of many evil things and understand those issues with regard to right or wrong on the question of political line if we do not conscientiously settle accounts with Lin Piao's revisionist line. Therefore, to expose and criticize the "gang of four" along with Lin Piao's line is of great significance in setting things right, effecting radical reform, distinguishing right from wrong, uniting with over 95 per cent of the cadres and masses, fighting well the third campaign and achieving great order.

Facts have proven that to set things right we must emancipate our minds, and to emancipate our minds it is essential to have destruction and construction. At present, and for some time to come, "destruction" means undergoing the struggles in the third campaign, resolutely and thoroughly breaking through the various ideological "restricted areas" set up by the "gang of four", exposing their counterrevolutionary features of being pseudoleftists but genuine rightists, and criticizing in a down-to-earth manner the various fallacies they peddled. "Construction" means learning from the works of Engels, Lenin and Stalin and the writings of Chairman Mao, learning from the masses and their 28 years of experience, and understanding and mastering Mao Tsetung Thought accurately and comprehensively. It means restoring and carrying forward the party's style of study that seeks truth from facts, proceeds from actual conditions and integrates theory with practice, understands the objective laws of socialism and solves the actual problems in revolution and construction.

To meet the needs of implementing the general task for the new period, we must persistently develop a movement to study theory, politics, economics, science, technology and culture. We must raise our spirits, emancipate our minds, dare to speak up, conduct criticisms and tackle difficult problems, and eradicate those foolish and backward ideas of the cowards and lazybones. To emancipate our minds we must advocate democratic centralism, permit the people to speak up and firmly enforce the "three don'ts" (Don't find faults, don't use the big stick, and don't make false charges and accusations. Only thus will it be possible for us to adhere to materialism and dialectics in party life and provide a reliable organizational guarantee of the concept that persistent practice is the only criterion for verifying truth. Otherwise, the trend of "calling a stag a horse" would again prevail just as when the "gang of four" were running rampant. When people dare not talk, how can we talk about truth?

Heilungkiang Province is located on the antirevisionist front. It shoulders glorious, arduous tasks for fulfillment of the four modernizations. Looking back at the achievements made since the smashing of the "gang of four" and reviewing the developing favorable situation, we are fully confident of winning still greater victories. We are developing a great cause that no one ever pursued before. On our new road of advance, we will inevitably encounter all kinds of difficulties. So far as we are concerned, building a powerful socialist nation remains a realm of necessity. We do not understand very well the laws governing such a realm.

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But so long as we enthusiastically and vigorously carry out the three great revolutionary movements, persistently adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, proceeding from the actual conditions and integrating theory with practice, advocate the concept that persistent practice is the only criterion for verifying truth, conscientiously sum up the experience of the masses in practice and work hard to study and understand the objective laws, we will definitely overcome all kinds of difficulties and triumphantly achieve our goal. We firmly believe that by following the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, and resolutely implementing the line of the 11th National CCP Congress, grasping the key link in running the country well and uniting as one in struggle, we will certainly be able to make due contributions to fulfilling the general task for the new period..

BRIEFS

KIRIN RAILWAYS--With the adoption of the new national railway circulation system, beginning 1 August the Kirin Railway Bureau increased its running of expresses from Kirin to Peking from four times a week to once a day, began an additional express run from Kirin to Changchun and increased ordinary passenger trains from Kirin to Changchun and from Kirin to (Paishanchen). The Paicheng Railway Subbureau began running two more passenger trains from Paicheng to Wulanhaote and extended the run of the passenger train from Ssiping to Paicheng to include Tsitsihar. The Changchun Railway Subbureau began a nonstop express run from Changchun to Tientsin. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 29 Jul 78 SK]

KIRIN SUPPLY CONFERENCE--The Kirin Provincial Planning Commission recently held a conference of the materials supply front on learning from Taching in Changchun Municipality. Secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee Comrade Kao Yang and other comrades attended the conference. Deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee Sung Chieh-han and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee An Chih-wen delivered speeches at the conference. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 18 Aug 78 SK]

KIRIN PHILOSOPHY FORUM--The Kirin Provincial Philosophy Association recently held a forum on the relationship between theory and practice. Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Sung Chan-ting delivered a speech at the forum. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK]

KIRIN SCIENCE MEETING--The Kirin Provincial Scientific and Technological Association recently held an enlarged Standing Committee meeting in Changchun Municipality. Standing Committee member of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee Comrade Sung Chen-ting attended and delivered an important speech at the meeting. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Aug 78 SK]

KIRIN NATURAL DIALECTICS--A graduation ceremony of the preparatory committee for the Kirin Provincial Natural Dialectics Association was held on 11 August in Changchun Municipality. This ceremony relayed the spirit of the national natural dialectics meeting, reported the atmosphere of the national summer natural dialectics study class, discussed the regulations of the Kirin Provincial Natural Dialectics Association and worked out measures to carry out the academic activities of this association. [Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 16 Aug 78 SK]

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PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA
NORTHWEST REGION

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LANCHOW REVERSES VERDICTS FABRICATED BY GANG

HK250832Y Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] "In line with Chairman Mao's principle 'counterrevolutionaries must be suppressed whenever they are found; mistakes must be corrected whenever they are discovered', and following Chairman Hua's instruction that we must reverse all the slanders and trumped-up and false cases that were forcibly imposed on the people by the gang of four, the Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee recently completely reversed the verdicts on the so-called cases involving the liaison station of middle and high ranking cadres in Lanchow and the secret agents of the Intelligence Bureau [of the Kuomintang] in Lanchow's No 2 wool textile mill--two cases that were concocted by the gang of four during the Cultural Revolution. As a result, 300 cadres and workers have had their reputations restored."

To push the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line and persecute the cadres, the gang's agent and followers in Lanchow created the two serious cases during the Cultural Revolution. In response to Chairman Mao's great call that "you must put politics in command, go deep among the people and stay with them and do well in the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution " 290 middle and high ranking cadres in Lanchow formed a group in May and June of 1967. To persecute the cadres, the gang of four's agent and followers in Lanchow began to slander and attack these cadres in March 1968. Between 1968 and 1971, these cadres were repeatedly examined and cruelly persecuted. Some of them lost their jobs, were seriously beaten and even died. The so-called case of secret agents of the Intelligence Bureau in Lanchow's No 2 wool textile mill was also a trumped-up case created by the followers of the gang of four. As a result, 28 cadres and workers of the mill were persecuted.

Following the fall of the gang of four, the people in Lanchow all hoped that the verdicts on the cases would be reversed. The persecuted cadres and workers also repeatedly aired their grievances to the municipal authorities concerned. Although the municipal CCP Committee paid great attention to the cases and began to investigate them last year, it encountered difficulties because the people who were involved in creating the cases did their best to hinder the investigation.

"The Lanchow Municipal CCP Committee dismissed a former principal responsible person of the wool textile mill in July this year. As a result, a new situation of implementing the cadre policy emerged. To do well in reversing the verdicts on the trumped-up cases, a principal responsible comrade of the municipal CCP Committee personally conducted investigations, organized a forum to seek opinions and formulated plans and measures to carry out the work. In August, he also organized two broadcast rallies--one which was listened to by the staff and workers of the mill and the other by 5,000 people of the municipality--to solemnly announce the complete reversal of verdicts against the cadres and people involved in the two cases. He said at the rally that a decision was made to withdraw the erroneous conclusions made by the gang of four's agent in our province and their followers in Lanchow in the past regarding the two cases and to destroy all the materials regarding the cases. With regard to the principal persons who planned and created the trumped-up cases and the people guilty of beating, smashing and looting, a principal responsible person of the municipal CCP Committee said that they would be seriously dealt with according to the nature of their crimes and in line with the party's policy."

SIAN PUBLIC SECURITY BUREAU REHABILITATES 52 COMRADES

HK240957Y Sian Shensi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 23 Aug 78 HK

[Summary] The Sian Municipal Public Security Bureau has seriously reexamined a number of miscarriages of justice which occurred during the period when the gang of four was running rampant.

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The bureau has now cleared and rehabilitated 52 persons involved in 50 cases.

After reading an article in WEN HUI PAO of 25 March 1976 which attacked Premier Chou by insinuation, (Ma Li-ming) and various other comrades were extremely angry, put up slogan banners and distributed leaflets openly denouncing the gang of four's conspiratorial activities. Some of them put up banner slogans which read "down with anyone who opposes Premier Chou" and "be vigilant against red-hatted, black-hearted people splitting the party Central Committee" and so on. These and other revolutionary activities of theirs were treated as counterrevolutionary at the time, and these comrades were arrested and jailed.

"After the gang of four was smashed, these comrades were released, but were not completely rehabilitated. After carrying out a serious reexamination, the municipal Public Security Bureau held that this case had completely reversed right and wrong and was a complete miscarriage of justice. The bureau therefore cleared and rehabilitated these comrades and announced this to the masses. It also wrote to the units where these comrades worked asking them to make good arrangements for their work and livelihood."

SINKIANG'S WANG FENG ATTENDS PRODUCTION SAFETY MEETING

OW250744Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 24 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee recently held a meeting in Urumchi of representatives of advanced collectives and individuals on production safety. The participants recalled Sinkiang's progress made in production safety over the past year, extensively exchanged experiences and commended the advanced collectives and individuals that distinguished themselves in production safety.

Attending the meeting were Wang Feng, first secretary of the Sinkiang Regional CCP Committee and chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and other party and government responsible officials of the autonomous region. Sung Chih-ho, secretary of the regional CCP committee and vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, and Li Yun-ho, deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, spoke at the meeting. Chang Ssu-ming, vice chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered a report.

This meeting was held at a time when an excellent situation prevails throughout Sinkiang. As the autonomous region's struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four continues to deepen and as the region's industrial and agricultural production is surging vigorously forward, safety in production work has also improved. During the meeting the representatives exchanged experiences in exposing and criticizing the gang of four and in removing obstacles to production safety. They also exchanged their experiences in strengthening education on production safety, training technicians to insure safety in production, establishing and improving safety regulations and improving working conditions.

TSINGHAI EDUCATION WORK CONFERENCE CONCLUDES

OW240236Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Aug 78 OW

[Excerpts] The provincial education work conference successfully concluded on the afternoon of 17 August after 10 days of sessions. The comrades who attended the conference resolutely expressed their determination to hold aloft the great banner of Chairman Mao, implement in an all-round way the series of important instructions given by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee on education work and the guidelines of the National Education Work Conference, seek truth from facts; proceed from reality in all aspects, wage hard struggle; work in a down-to-earth way; raise the level of our province's education work as soon as possible; and make more contributions during the new Long March.

This conference is important to our province's education work. During the conference, Comrade Tan Chi-lung and Comrade (Liang Ku-ting) made important speeches. Comrade Ma Wan-li spoke at the conclusion of the conference. Comrade (Tung Chien-min), director of the provincial Education Bureau, delivered a report.

The conference conscientiously studied the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao's proletarian educational thinking, and the important instructions of wise leader Chairman Hua and esteemed Vice Chairman Teng on education work. It reviewed the guidelines of the National Conference on Education and, in close connection with the reality of our province's education front, continued to expose and criticize the towering crimes of Lin Piao, the gang of four, and the former principal responsible person of the provincial party committee and his company in undermining education work and discussed the draft plan for developing Tsinghai Province's education work during 1978-85.

The conference pointed out: Our province's education work was developed under the personal attention of the great leader and teacher Chairman Mao. In the 28 years since liberation, tremendous achievements have been made in this work. Since the smashing of the gang of four, especially since the criticism of the counterrevolutionary "two assessments," new achievements have again been scored in grasping the key link and running the schools well.

However, due to the long time, very damaging interference and sabotage of Lin Piao and the gang of four in education work, the pernicious influence and effects they brought about are far from being eliminated. The commander who peddled the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the gang of four in our province and his factional backbone elements used the special powers they had usurped to obstinately peddle a counterrevolutionary revisionist line, cruelly frame up leading cadres on the education front, attack and persecute the masses of revolutionary teachers and greatly reduce the number of institutes and schools. The bad influence of the sinister examples they concocted should continue to be eradicated.

The conference held that, despite the definite achievements made in the previous period on the education front, a huge gap still exists between what has been achieved and what must be achieved, and the third campaign has not been deepened rapidly enough. Therefore, it is first necessary, at present, to grasp the key link--exposing and criticizing Lin Piao and the gang of four, continue criticizing their counterrevolutionary "two assessments"; make problems in each area and unit, which have done great harm and spread much poison, into special topics for repeated, in-depth exposure and criticism, resolutely smash the latest counterattack of the gang of four's commander in our province; and do a really good job in the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four. At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job in consolidating the leading groups of education departments and schools at all levels on the educational front ideologically, organizationally and professionally so as to make leading groups at all levels on the education front strong, unified, fighting bastions capable of resolutely implementing the line, principles and policies of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

The conference also emphatically demanded that education departments at all levels make early, good preparations for the convocation of the provincial education conference under the leadership of party committees. In this connection, while implementing the guidelines of the national and provincial education work conferences and carrying out in-depth investigation and study, it is necessary to pay attention to discovering outstanding teachers and advanced schools, comparing their advanced deeds and popularizing their advanced experiences, advance and accelerate our province's education work, and greet the national and the provincial education conferences with outstanding achievements.

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